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Part One
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MR. CROKER AND TAMMANY

Story that He Is Again to Take Active Part in Its Affairs.

SORT OF AN ADVISORY BOARD PROPOSED

Mr. Purroy Again Chairman of the Committee on Organization—His Reference to the Former Leader—The Executive Committee.

"Is Richard Croker to resume active and open participation in the affairs of Tammany Hall," is the great question now heard in Tammany circles.

Mr. Croker has been in reality the leader of the organization right along, but there are now some indications that he is again going to co-operate with the organization openly.

The fact that the district leaders decided a few days ago to give a dinner to him at the Hotel Savoy Feb. 8, indicated to some that Mr. Croker was to get back into politics.

This impression was certainly strengthened last night when County Clerk Henry D. Purroy closed his speech in accepting the temporary Chairmanship of the Committee on Organization in the Wigwam. He said:

"Gentlemen: I congratulate you upon the condition of your organization to-night, unjustly stripped, it is true, of most of its power and patronage, but far stronger than ever in the hearts of its faithful constituency.

"We should remember that for our present strong position we owe much to the unproffered advice of one who in the past has often led us to victory, but never once to defeat, and I do not hesitate to here express the hope that the near future may bring us into such official relations with him as will at least enable us in times of great emergency to profit by his cool judgment, long experience, and courageous heart.

Of course there was loud applause from the members of the Committee on Organization, and the members, as a rule, began to discuss what Mr. Purroy really meant.

The explanation was found after the meeting by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It seems that at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany, Mr. Purroy made the suggestion that a sort of special Advisory Committee be established, of which Mr. Croker should be made Chairman and ex officio a member of the Executive Committee, the understanding being that there would be no work connected with the Chairmanship, but that it would enable Mr. Croker to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee whenever he saw fit.

Perhaps the real point is to dispel the popular idea that Mr. Croker is running the organization without taking any open part in its affairs, and to do away with that source of complaint.

There are those in Tammany who contend that it would be much better to have Mr. Croker openly and actively co-operating within the organization than have the reputation of directing its policy from without.

Curiously enough, when Mr. Croker first broached the subject of laying down some of the responsibilities of the leadership, in the Spring of 1894, his plan was to have some such committee as is now suggested appointed to assist him. Curiously enough, also it was Mr. Purroy, among others, who urged him to get out altogether if he was going to get out at all.

One thing is now certain. If Mr. Croker wants to return as a member of the Executive Committee in the way suggested all he has to do is to say so. The question is whether he will agree to the proposition. He is now leisurely returning from a trip to Florida, and will be here next week. He has engaged accommodations on the steamship New-York, which will sail on Feb. 12, and he will be in England during all the racing season, so even if he does resume open affiliation with the wigwam he will not be very active personally, at least until the Fall.

The Tammany Committee on Organization for 1896 met last night for the purpose of organization. Chairman James J. Martin of the Executive Committee called the meeting to order and named Henry D. Purroy, last year's Chairman, as temporary Chairman, and John B. McGoldrick and William H. McDonough as temporary Secretaries. Mr. Purroy then made his speech, in which, besides his reference to Mr. Croker, he said:

"I have never failed in the past to fully appreciate the high honor of having been elected Chairman of this committee; but I prize the compliment far more than ever to-night, because it comes from an intelligent body of Democrats, who are the unchallenged representatives of widely-published, open, all-day primary elections—the fairest, in every way, that have ever been held here by any party or faction—and which have called forth a vote of more than one-third of the entire Democratic strength of this city.

"Of late much has been said of the advantages of reorganizing Tammany Hall. Now, gentlemen, the fundamental principle, as well of the Democratic Party as of our organization, is that the people themselves are the primal and only true source of representative authority. Well, this year you have gone to the people themselves and have placed yourselves absolutely in their hands, and in return. they have of their own free will commissioned you to represent them in their political affairs.

"Your wise action in this regard has temporarily paralyzed the tongues of your most venomous traducers; for it is worthy of note that at a time when our Republican opponents are most bitterly accusing each other of the wilest and most fraudulen practices, there has not been found one critic, however prejudiced, who has been able to adduce a single fact in contravention of the absolute honesty of the recent Democratic primaries, which have proved such a splendid response to the declaration of our last State convention that henceforth the home in this city for all loyal Democrats must be found within Tammany Hall."

After Mr. Purroy's speech the permanent organization was very quickly perfected through a committee of which W. P Mitchell was Chairman, and which reported the following list of officers: Chairman, Henry D. Purroy; Reading Secretary, John B. McGoldrick; Recording Secretaries, William H. McDonough, Ezekiel B. Thompson, and Frank P. Young; Vice Chairmen, Thaddeus Moriarty, Charles F Allen, and Arthur D. Williams; Treasurer, John McQuade; Sergeant at Arms, Robert Kelly. With a few exceptions it is the old list of officers, and they were chosen unanimously.

John C. Sheehan offered a resolution providing that the Executive Committe should consist of two members from each Assembly District, two from the newly annexed territory, the Chairman of the General Committee, the Chairman and Recording Secretary of the Committee on Organization, and the Chairmen of the standing committees of the General Committee. The addition of the Reading Secretary, Mr. McGoldrick, to the Executive Committee is the revival of a custom that was in vogue until a few years ago. Mr. McGoldrick's services will be valuable in the Executive Committee.

After the officers were elected each district named its executive members as follows:

First—Michael C. Murphy and W. J. Kennedy.
Second—Nicholas Brown and F. J. O'Connor.
Third—John Purcell and John E. Walsh.
Fourth—Edward T. Fitzpatrick and James E. Dougherty.
Fifth—Bernard F. Martin and Thomas J. O'Donnell.
Sixth—Timothy D. Sullivan and Thomas P. Doneen.
Seventh—James W. Boyle and Richard Fitzpatrick.
Eighth—Martin Engle and Bernard O'Rourke.
Ninth—Isaac Terrel and John Jordan.
Tenth—William Sohmer and Henry W. Wolf.
Eleventh—William Dalton and Henry Giedhill.
Twelfth—P. J. Scully and John E. Murphy.
Thirteenth—P. J. Dooling and John B. Quinlan.
Fourteenth—J. T. Oakley and William Sulzer.
Fifteenth—George W. Plunkitt and Thomas Smith.
Sixteenth—Patrick Keenan and Benjamin Hoffman.
Seventeenth—D. F. McMahon and Robert D. Petty.
Eighteenth—Charles W. Murphy and Henry P. Drew.
Nineteenth—John B. Sexton and M. F. Cummings.
Twentieth—James P. Keating and J. C. G. Hupfel.
Twenty-first—Matthew F. Donohue and Edward J. Rogers.
Twenty-second—Francis J. Lantry and Thomas Leamy.
Twenty-third—William E. Stillings and Thomas Loughran.
Twenty-fourth—Victor J. Dowling and Peter Doelger, Jr.
Twenty-fifth—John J. Scannell and Edward Kearney.
Twenty-sixth—Thomas J. Dunne and Peter Schaeffler.
Twenty-seventh—James J. Martin and Charles J. Allen.
Twenty-eighth—Maurice Featherstone and George W. Van Wagenen.
Twenty-ninth—Rollin M. Morgan and T. C. I Crain.
Thirtieth—Lawrence Delmour and Carl A. Goepel.
Thirty-first—Charles Welde and Andrew J. White.
Thirty-second—John J. Ryan and William J. Ringler.
Thirty-third—W. H. Burke and Joseph P. Fallon.
Thirty-fourth—Jacob Seabold and Thomas Lloyd.
Thirty-fifth—John B. Shea and Charles L. Guy.
Annexed District—Thomas J. Mulligan and Thomas H. O'Neill.

John T. Oakley takes ex-Register John Reilly's place in the Executive Committee for the Fourteenth, Isaac H. Terrell takes John C. Sheehan's place from the Ninth, and John B. Shea takes Mr. Purroy's place from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. There are but a few changes among the associate leaders.

The Executive Committee met immediately after the adjournment of the Committee on Organization, and organized by re-electing ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin Chairman. Prof. Robert D. Petty, Victor J. Dowling, and Jacob Seabold were made Secretaries.

There is but very little change in the list of officers of any of the committees and none whatever in the important ones. It is the same old Tammany. When Chairman Peters of the General Committee announces the standing committees, which he did not do last night, it will be found that Congressman George B. McClellan will be continued as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Congressman Amos J. Cummings as Chairman of the Printing Committee, John C. Sheehan Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Civil Justice Daniel F. Martin Chairman of the Law Committee.

It was stated last night that there was nothing in the story that one of the committee Chairmanships would be offered to ex-Mayor Gilroy.

T. W. MORGAN DRAPER DISCHARGED

The Criminal Action Against Him by His Partner Dismissed.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 24.—The charge of grand larceny made against T. W. Morgan Draper of Great Neck by Thomas F. Peterson, his partner in a poultry raising scheme, was dismissed this morning after an examination before Justice Connerton.

Peterson alleged in his complaint that he had contributed $986.32 to the partnership, and that when he came on here from Baltimore in November he found that the entire amount had not been used in the business according to the agreement he had made with Draper. He testified today that he had asked to see the books and other evidence of the expenditure of the money, and that Draper had told him that he had not kept a set of books or preserved any bills. Peterson admitted that he had sent his money on from Baltimore in drafts and checks drawn to the order of the Brookfield Farm Poultry Company, the name the partners had selected for their enterprise, and that since his arrival here he and his wife had boarded with the Drapers.

Counsel for the defendant moved to dismiss the charge on the ground that Peterson's proper legal redress was a civil suit for an accounting, and not a criminal proceeding. Justice Connerton took that view of the matter and dismissed the complaint.

While the parties were in court Peterson was served with the summons in a suit for $5,000 damages for false imprisonment begun against him by Draper.

DEMENTED AND TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF

A Young Man from Washington Wanders to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—David Hickey, twenty years old, the son of Lawrence Hickey of 307 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, Washington, D. C., was captured early this morning on the outskirts of this city in a demented condition.

He had made an attempt to end his life by severing an artery in his wrist. When a policeman caught him he was fleeing from an imaginary enemy.

Hickey is mentally unsound, as a result of a recent illness. He left his home suddenly on Wednesday. His relatives asked the Philadelphia authorities to search for him, and they have been notified of his capture.

Wanted to Wear His Hat in Court.

Recorder Goff became very indignant in Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday when James Burke, a bartender at 2 Monroe Street, persisted in putting his hat on his head in the courtroom.

Burke was a witness in the case of James Marshal, accused of attempted robbery. After Burke had put his hat on for the third time, the Recorder ordered him to the bar and gave him a severe lecture. He threatened to commit Burke to the Tombs, but finally pardoned him.

Miss Mary E. Hills Buried.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The funeral services of Miss Mary E. Hills, who was found dead in her cottage, in Bonny Brook Park, on Tuesday afternoon, were held this noon. The Rev. J. E. Holmes of the Mamaroneck Methodist Episcopal Church officiated.

Albert Hills, Miss Hills's brother, and some friends of the family were present.

To Christen the Gunboat Helena.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Miss Agnes Belle Steele, daughter of the Mayor of Helena, Mon., has been selected to christen the new gunboat Helena, which will be launched at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company on Thursday, Jan. 30. Secretary Herbert will not attend the launching, and Assistant Secretary McAdoo will represent him.

DAMAGE BY THE STORM

Wild Visitor from the West Brings Discomfort to New-York.

WIND ALMOST 50 MILES AN HOUR

Few Vessels Able to Come Into Port—Telegraph Wires Down—Streets and Cellars Flooded.

A storm more abundantly disagreeable than the one which came rioting through this city yesterday would be hard to find. It tore sign boards from their fastenings, flooded streets and cellars, forced vessels to flee for shelter, and did much else.

The disorderly visitor is from the West, and must needs make New-York a stop-over station while in transit to the sea. It arrived during the early morning hours of Friday, and spent the "dozy" hours racing a down streets and alleys, and dancing round corners.

Then, when the city woke up and men went abroad, hats went skipping away from owners, and umbrellas met swift disaster. The rain came with the wind and drove straight into the faces of pedestrians, stinging the flesh, and soaking garments.

The wind at 6 o'clock in the morning was blowing at the rate of forty-eight miles an hour. At noon it had sobered to a thirty-mile-an-hour gait, at 8 P. M. it had decreased to sixteen miles an hour, and at 11 o'clock it fell to ten. Throughout the day it held steadily from the northeast, but shifted its direction to that of northwest shortly after nightfall. The highest velocity recorded in this vicinity was at Sandy Hook, where it blew at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour. At Block Island it attained a speed of sixty-eight miles.

The wind made a lee shore of the New-Jersey and Long Island coasts, and very few ships found their way into this harbor. The list included the Olympia, from Gibraltar; the Italia, from Hamburg; the Fluminense, from Para; the Roman Prince, from Brazil; the Martello, from Hamburg, and the Comal, from Galveston. The big Cunarder, Campania, and the St. Paul, of the American line, were expected to reach port, but neither had been sighted up to a late hour last night.

A number of sailing vessels are weather-bound in the lower bay, some outward bound; others which have anchored awaiting the appearance of a tow, none of which was hardy enough to venture out yesterday. Three square-rigged vessels were reported off the bar, but these disappeared yesterday, their commanders putting about and seeking more sea room when the storm began to show its quality.

The storm at 11 o'clock last night was central over Pennsylvania, and was moving in a northeasterly direction. It extended then from Lake Erie to the Southern Atlantic seaboard, and had a breadth of about 400 miles, according to the Weather Bureau. It was accompanied by a heavy rainfall. It was snowing last night in Chicago and around Lake Huron. An extremely cold wave is sweeping over British Columbia, but elsewhere the temperature has not undergone any great change.

At the office of the Western Union it was said that a number of wires were down, but that communication had been maintained with all important points.

Ferryboats ran on schedule time, and no accidents had been reported up to a late hour.

The storm which set in early yesterday morning rendered traveling in Westchester County very dangerous, as the rain froze as it fell and formed a smooth, slippery surface upon the flagstones which caused many to fall and receive more or less serious bruises.

The high wind stripped the trees of all loose branches, which, at daylight, were strewn about the streets, on lawns, and in dooryards. The wind also had the effect of starting the large fields of ice in the Hudson River away with the high tide. A few telephone wires were broken down by falling limbs of trees.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

Much Damage to Telegraph and Telephone Wires.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 24.—A storm which caused a vast amount of damage to barns, fences, and telegraph lines swept through the Hudson River Valley today. Blinding sleet was driven furiously before the wind, making traveling almost impossible. The roads were soon covered with ice, and few people cared to walk between this place and West Point. A grocer's wagon was wrecked by the wind early this morning and the driver narrowly escaped serious injury.

The ferryboat had kept a passage open to Garrisons, which gave the wind an opportunity to sweep under the ice, and huge blocks were carried with terrific force and noise down the frozen surface of the river.

The greatest slaughter of telegraph poles was made south of Haverstraw. Along the West Shore Railroad, between Cranstons and Little Ferry, more than two-score poles were broken, and late to-night gangs of men were trying to get them in shape.

DAMAGE ON THE JERSEY COAST.

The Board Walk at Asbury Park Injured—A Cut at Sandy Hook.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Jan. 24.—An unusually violent northeast storm has been raging alone the coast for the last twenty-four hours. The wind last night blew with the force of a hurricane, and caused the sea to dash completely over the Board Walk into Ocean Avenue. The spray at times was thrown into the air for a distance of fifty feet. The Board Walk, so badly damaged two months ago, was again wrecked at the foot of Ocean Pathway, and 100 feet of the structure must be again rebuilt. Huge slices of the bluff at this point were carried to sea. The cut into the bluff now extends into the roadway on Ocean Avenue. Thousands of tons of sand have been washed into the ocean. The waves pounded against the new bulkhead built alongside the Board Walk, and the four-inch timbers were broken, and many of them washed away. The new jetties, erected this Winter to protect the beach, were damaged, and one of them rendered useless. The piles supporting the timbers are thirty feet long, but the sea tossed them on the beach and wrecked the timbers and iron work. The big pavilion on the Board Walk, where the Sunday evening surf meetings are held during the Summer season, was threatened at to-day's high tide, and was moved back fifty feet to save it.

Tons of garbage from the New-York garbage scows was washed on the beach. In some places the garbage is a foot deep. At the foot of Seventh Avenue, in Asbury Park, the sea has made away with a portion of the bulkhead recently built by Founder Bradley, but in the main these improvements and safeguards have proved efficacious.

HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, Jan. 24.—The northeast storm has churned up a high and

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REPORTS OF BIDS FOR BONDS

Denials of Rumors Affecting Syndicate Combinations—Advice of Banks to Correspondents—No Gold Taken for Export.

While awaiting the time when bids must be forwarded to Washington for bonds, reports of plans for bidding reach the financial district daily. Nearly all of them stand on slender basis. Talk of a new syndicate appeared in print yesterday. It credited J. P. Morgan & Co. with an intention to bid for $40,000,000 of the bonds at a low premium, on behalf of subscribers to Mr. Morgan's former plan. This report was founded on nothing more than the well-known intention of subscribers to that plan to make individual bids. The plan has not been operative in any way since Mr. Morgan's public notice of its abandonment. It was said at his office yesterday that he was not now interested in any combination for bidding.

Another banker supposed to be interested in a new syndicate plan denied the report absolutely. He said he could think of no explanation for the use of his name unless it was because of a remark of his the other day that several club friends up town had decided to make a pool bid for $250,000. He had no doubt that individuals everywhere would pool in bidding for small quantities of the bonds.

An entirely fresh report was circulated yesterday that foreign banking interests had decided to bid for the entire issue on a basis a trifle under 3 per cent. The intended bid was said to be high enough to shut out all bidders willing to take the bonds on a 3 per cent. basis. E. D. Adams, representing the Deutsche Bank, and Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., representing the house of Bleichröder, would not confirm the report. The reason they gave for reticence was that their plans had not been definitely formed, thus indirectly denying that a wholesale bid had been decided upon. Mr. Adams was understood to have authority to participate in the Morgan plan to the extent of $25,000,000 for the Deutsche Bank. The Bleichröder interest had been estimated at $15,000,000, in the same plan. It was thought by bankers yesterday that these figures and their total may have furnished the basis for the $40,000,000 report published yesterday.

Letters continue to reach banks from out-of-town correspondents who wish to obtain bonds. Some of the replies have advised the correspondents to bid for themselves instead of through a New-York agency. The banks will assist their correspondents and customers in every way possible, advancing loans and gold to some extent if necessary. They will also undertake to obtain bonds for a brokerage commission. The magnitude of direct interest in the issue by the city banks can hardly be determined for at least another week.

Gold in small amounts, intended for bond buying was deposited at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. There were no engagements for export. An intended shipment of $750,000 was deferred. The St. Paul has $1,000,000 on board which will be deposited. It is said to be gold which was sent away a fortnight ago, and which the importers bought before it left the ship. Having had the benefit of a sea voyage, it will be returned to the reserve only if accepted for bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Treasury gold reserve stands at $49,985,261. The reported withdrawals of gold to-day were $189,000.

FISH WOULD BE GOVERNOR

The Speaker Says He Is Ready to Close His Legislative Career.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Speaker Fish is serving his last term as a member of the Assembly. The statement is made on the Speaker's own authority, and is interesting, not alone as the announcement of the ending of a long legislative career, but because it is construed to signify that the Speaker is out for a Gubernatorial nomination.

"I shall end my service in the Assembly this session," said Mr. Fish. "I have made an unalterable determination not again to be a candidate for either house. I have had a long period of service, and propose to step aside and give some one else an opportunity."

"Would you not take a term in the Senate?"

"No; I have twice declined to be a candidate for the Senate, and I would not accept a nomination."

Mr. Fish further said he would not accept the office of Lieutenant Governor.

With reference to the possibility that he would enter the Gubernatorial race, he politely declined to talk.

The Speaker has been credited with a Gubernatorial "bee" for a period that dates further back than the formal announcement of Gov. Morton's retirement from the field. There is no member of either branch of the Legislature whose period of service dates as far back as that of Mr. Fish. He was first elected to the session of 1874, and again for 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Senator Coggeshall, who has been in the Senate constantly since 1884, is the only man who outranks the Speaker in actual years of service. Mr. Fish is forty-seven years old. He has been twice elected Speaker.

CLAIRVOYANT'S AID OBTAINED

A Warrant Asked for on the Strength of Her Occult Powers.

When Mrs. Balislaiva Balinswska of 69 North Second Street, Brooklyn, made an inventory of her wearing apparel a few days ago she discovered that some of her street dresses were missing. Instead of reporting the matter to the police, Mrs. Balinswska called upon a local clairvoyant, who told her that a neighboring woman had stolen the clothes and had placed them in a big black bundle in a dark corner of her apartment.

Mrs. Balinswska yesterday went to the Lee Avenue Police Court and asked Justice Goetting to issue a warrant for the arrest of the alleged thief. When asked what proof she had that the suspected neighbor had stolen the clothes, Mrs. Balinswska gesticulated wildly, and said, among other things:

"I was told so by a clairvoyant, who is willing to come to court and swear to it."

Justice Goetting said he could not issue a warrant on such evidence, but Mrs. Balinswska was so persistent in her demand for the woman's arrest that the Justice finally authorized Court Officer Kane to search the rooms of the woman whom the clairvoyant had accused.

A Post Office Promotion.

Word was received from Washington by Postmaster Dayton yesterday that Victor J. Bradley, Superintendent of Branch Station H, in the Grand Central Palace Building, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, had been appointed Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service for the Second Division, which includes the Middle Atlantic States. Mr. Bradley succeeds R. C. Jackson, resigned, and will begin his duties next Monday. Previous to taking charge of Station H, Mr. Bradley had been Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and it was owing to his knowledge of that branch of the postal business that, in February last, Postmaster Dayton appointed him Superintendent of Station H, which handles all the mails carried on the New-York Central and Eastern Railroads.

Tennessee Exposition Postponed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24.—The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition to-day voted to postpone the opening of the fair from Sept. 1, 1896, to May 1, 1897. The exposition is planned to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the State, and the State was admitted June 1, 1796.

But the enterprise has grown to such proportions that the Directory decided the exposition could not be completed this year. In addition, political, business, and international disturbances, they say, make this year a bad one for a great industrial exposition.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Took the highest awards at the Chicago Fair.—Adv

SET THE ASYLUM ON FIRE

An Incendiary Inmate of the Matteawan Insane Hospital.

BLAZES STARTED IN MANY PLACES

The Prompt Discovery of the Flames Prevented Serious Damage Being Done—C. S. Mitchell Suspected.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Fire started in the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane in three or four places at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. It started under the dining room and in the third hall north. It also started in the theatre, where an entertainment was to have been given to the inmates to-night. These were the principal places of origin.

A pile of combustible matter was found in each place, showing that the attempt was a deliberate one. A straw bed had been dragged under the dining room and set on fire. The floor, which was of Georgia pine, burned furiously.

When Superintendent Allison was notified he ordered the fire apparatus of the hospital to be set at work. An alarm was also given in Matteawan and at Fishkill Landing, and the fire companies responded promptly.

After two hours' hard work, the firemen subdued the flames, but one company will remain at the scene all night, in case the fire should break out again. Superintendent Allison says but for the engine companies the buildings would have been destroyed.

There was much excitement among the 540 inmates when the alarm was given. The men were at once sent to their rooms without waiting for supper. They all went quietly, causing no trouble. Arrangements were made to remove the women under guard to a place of safety, but it was not necessary. No person had to leave the building and nobody was hurt.

It is believed the fire was started by C. S. Mitchell, an inmate who has been there four years, having been sent from Auburn. He is sixty years old, and has a mania for incendiarism. He has been working lately around the kitchen. He was searched and matches were found in his pocket. There was also found on him a skeleton key, which he had made.

The electric lights were not turned on, the Superintendent fearing that if they were the inmates would become more frightened and violent. The place was in total darkness, except in the northeast corner, where the fire was raging, and where the attendants carried lanterns to aid the firemen in their work. Little damage was done to the theatre.

The inmates attended a reception in the theatre last night. Among those who witnessed the dancing was Mrs. Lizzie Halliday, the Sullivan County murderess. There was to have been an entertainment by the inmates to-night, in which Michael Sliney of Brooklyn and Owen Geoghan of the New-York life convicts were to be star performers.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage to-night. This was the first fire that ever occurred in the asylum.

One of the firemen who worked hardest to put out the flames was John F. Schlosser, President of the State Firemen's Association, of Fishkill Landing.

SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS ACTIVE

An Aggressive Fight in Alabama Against the Silver Heresy.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 24.—The sound-money Democrats of this State have determined to make an active campaign in support of Congressman Richard H. Clarke, who, on a sound-money platform, opposes Capt. Joseph Johnston of Birmingham for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination.

The fight was precipitated to-day, when Mr. Clarke came to Birmingham, Capt. Johnston's own home, and in a few hours had quickly organized 300 supporters into a Clarke club.

Mr. Clarke's coming to Birmingham violates a precedent which held that rival candidates should keep out of one another's bailiwicks. Mr. Clarke holds the precedent absurd. He proposes to capture Birmingham, the sound-money centre of the State, and invites Capt. Johnston to Mobile, Mr. Clarke's home, to gain that county if he can.

Capt. Johnston attempted to capture Mobile in 1894, when Mobile had a Gubernatorial candidate in Mr. Rich, its Mayor, and the Clarke people hold that this stops him from complaining about violating precedent.

Birmingham has given Mr. Clarke a cordial reception. Sound-money Democrats right under the nose of their free-silver townsmen have boldly declared for Mr. Clarke, and have enlisted in the Clarke club.

"MUST REFER YOU TO T. C. PLATT"

What Mr. Thornton Says He Told Gov. Morton About Delegates.

Charles W. Hackett, Mr. Platt's Chairman of the Republican State Committee, gravely announced yesterday that if he was elected Senator in place of David B. Hill he would accept. What Mr. Hackett expects to get is a place as Railroad Commissioner.

Amasa Thornton also had an announcement to make at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. It was in denial of a story that he had told Gov. Morton he believed Cornelius N. Bliss ought to be sent as a Delegate to the Republican National Convention.

"You see," said Mr. Thornton, "I was talking with Gov. Morton on New Year's Day, and he asked me if Mr. Bliss would not be sent to the convention. I said to him, 'Governor, on all questions relating to delegates I will have to refer you to Thomas C. Platt.'"

Justice Smyth Unable to Open Court.

Justice Frederick Smyth was unable to open the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday on account of an attack of rheumatism with which he is suffering. The court was adjourned until Monday.

The Justice was scarcely able to walk on Thursday, yet he persisted in attending court during the Lennon trial. Clerk Walsh and Assistant District Attorney Lewis almost carried him from the bench at 11 o'clock Thursday night.

It was said yesterday that he was somewhat better.

Left Fifty-five Descendants.

Patrick McNeil, who is believed to have been the oldest resident of Jersey City, died there Thursday night at his home, 117 Durham Avenue.

Mr. McNeil was ninety-nine years old and had lived in the house in which he died for over half a century. His wife died about a year ago at the age of ninety-five.

Mr. McNeil leaves seven sons, three daughters, thirty grandchildren, and fifteen great-grandchildren.

Catholic Club Silver Jubilee.

The silver jubilee of the Catholic Club will be held in the clubhouse in West Fifty-ninth Street, Feb. 17. President Cleveland, Gov. Morton, and Mayor Strong will be asked to attend. The speakers will be Archbishop Corrigan, Justice Daly of the Supreme Court, Frederic R. Coudert, and Charles V. Fornes.

GRAND VIZIER DENIES IT

Perhaps There Is No Treaty, but There May Be An Agreement—A Diplomatic Quibble Suspected.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A dispatch to The Central News from Constantinople says that in an interview to-day Halil Rafaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, declared that the rumors of an offensive and defensive treaty between Russia and Turkey were absolutely unfounded. Such a treaty had neither been concluded nor meditated.

In well-informed circles this statement is believed to be probably a mere diplomatic quibble. The arrangement between the two powers may not be embodied in a treaty, but it is coming to be generally believed that an understanding exists between them that is tantamount to a treaty.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—The representative of The United Press learns that the Moratorium recently granted by the Government will not be renewed, and that all obligations will have to be met at the expiration of the time for which the Moratorium was granted.

The Levant Herald says that the Winter in Asia Minor is unusually severe. Heavy snowfalls and floods have blocked the roads and travel is often impossible. Four of the Consuls at Aleppo made the journey to Aintab and were a full week in traversing the distance. Ordinarily it takes only three days to make the journey. Their muleteer was frozen to death. The Consuls expect to reach Marash Sunday.

WILL MOVE TO ANNUL ITS CHARTER

Attorney General of Illinois Proceeding Against Illinois Steel Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Attorney General Moloney will bring quo warranto proceedings in the Circuit Court to-morrow against the Illinois Steel Company for the purpose of having its charter revoked.

The company was incorporated in 1889 and includes the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, the Union Steel Company, and the Joliet Steel Company. The original organization was the North Chicago Rolling Mill, founded by H. H. Porter and incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1869. The capital stock was $3,000,000, of which only one-third was issued.

The Attorney General's document states that the original corporation purchased the Chicago Rolling Mill Company, paying for it with stock and in 1880 absorbed the Union Company. The consolidated concern was named the Illinois Steel Company, the capital stock being fixed at $25,000,000.

It is alleged the "combine" increased its capital stock to $50,000,000, and in representing that this was its authorized capital stock the Attorney General declares the company has exceeded its legal powers.

THE ERICSSON TO BE ACCEPTED

Subject, However, to Another Dock Trial by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Herbert to-day decided that he would direct the preliminary acceptance of the torpedo boat Ericsson, subject to another dock trial, the sum of $16,000 to be deducted, however, from the contract price for failure to complete the vessel within the required time. The Ericsson is now at New-London, Conn., and the trial will take place there. It is not unlikely that, owing to the unfortunate accidents which caused the delay in completion, Congress will authorize the remission of the $16,000.

The Ericsson has had a number of trying experiences. Accidents to her machinery caused great delay, and on her last attempt at an official trial several men were killed by an explosion and the trial was abandoned. The department is well satisfied that the machinery of the little vessel is now in perfect order, and that she can make 25 knots an hour, which is a half knot more than was required by the contract.

The Ericsson was built by the Iowa Iron Works, Dubuque, Iowa.

NO INDEMNITY IN THE WALLER CASE

The State Department Compiling Documents in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The State Department people are busy on the transcript of the official correspondence which is demanded by the Senate resolutions in relation to Cuban affairs and the Waller case.

It will take from eight to ten days to go over and prepare the papers which have been accumulated in the Cuban matter, and it will be a week, probably, before the Waller report is ready. The department officials have about decided that there is little ground for demanding indemnity in the case of Mr. Waller, and it is likely that if the advice of the State Department be accepted no such claim will be filed.

GEN. HARRISON VISITS THE WHITE HOUSE

Chats with the President for a Few Minutes in the Cabinet Room.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Ex-President Harrison paid a visit of courtesy to President Cleveland, at the White House, this afternoon.

Gen. Harrison reached the mansion at 3 o'clock, and spent five or ten minutes with Mr. Cleveland in friendly conversation in the Cabinet room.

Gen. Harrison is one of the attorneys in the California irrigation cases now on hearing in the Supreme Court.

THE ADAMS HOUSE TO BE RESTORED

It Will Be Given to the Quincy Historical Society.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—Charles Francis Adams is arranging plans to put the old house in which President John Quincy Adams was born in good repair and present it as a museum to the Quincy Historical Society.

It is the intention of the historical society to convert the house into a Colonial mansion of the Revolutionary period, and all the furnishings will correspond.

The old house is situated on Franklin Street and Independence Avenue, South Quincy, and is in a fairly good state of preservation.

RIOTING IN PORT-AU-PRINCE

Haiti's Government Exercises Strict Censorship over the News.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 24.—The steamer Hordel has arrived here from Gonaives, Haiti. She was especially chartered to bring to this port a party of Haytiens.

The Captain reports continued serious rioting in the streets of Port au Prince for the past few days. Gonaives is quiet as yet. The Government is exercising a strict censorship over news.

The Delaware Senatorial Contest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections discussed the Dupont case this morning for an hour and a half but reached no conclusion. No effort was made to take a vote. The committeee adjourned to meet early in the week at the call of the chairman. It is expected positive action will be taken at the next meeting. The discussion this morning indicated that a report will be ordered favoring the admission of Mr. Dupont.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Kentucky Legislature took another fruitless ballot today for United States Senator. The vote was as follows: Hunter, 67; Blackburn, 58; Carlisle, 1; McCreary, 4; Wilson, 1; Reed, 1; Haselrigg, 1; Buckner, 1.

SHIRKS ARE IN COMMAND

Craven Republicans Would Pillage This City and Brooklyn.

SIDE-DOOR PLAN IN LIEU OF JUST LAW

Right of Home Rule Denied by the Legislature, with Platt Men Under the Whip.

BLIND TO THEIR PLEDGES AND PROMISES

Citizens Demand the Privilege of Deciding at the Polls What Measures Are Best Suited to Regulate Local Excise Affairs.

The deeper investigation delves into the plans of the Platt politicians, who are plotting to secure the displacement of Theodore Roosevelt and to re-establish the iniquitous side-door Sunday liquor selling system, the more rascally and far-reaching appear the purposes of these plotters.

It is quite plain to all (except, perhaps, our innocent and confiding Mayor) who have been watching the movements of the Platt machine men that these conscienceless political bandits intend, if possible, to rule the people of this city and Brooklyn through legislative commissions.

The Legislature is to be asked to oust from office all officials who have refused to bow to the will of "Boss" Platt.

The sneaking, side-door policy of Mayor Schieren's administration is to be substituted for the aggressively honest policy pursued by Commissioner Roosevelt; the Fire, Health, Public Works, and Excise Departments are to be managed by Commissioners who will owe their appointments to the Legislature.

A greater political machine than Tweed ever dreamed of—a machine that will dominate cities and State, and prove a mighty power in National conventions is to be constructed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, unless the people rise in protest. It is quite probable that the protest will be made, and public sentiment may find expressions in great mass meetings, to be held in the communities threatened.

PLANS OF THE PLATT MEN.

The Craven Policy They Would Enforce for the Sake of the Spoils.

The daring scheme of the politicians of the Platt crowd to enact a series of laws that will not only result in the fulfillment of their cherished plan of ousting President Roosevelt from office and restoring the side-door system, but also in the control of New-York City and Brooklyn by a cabal of Republicans, is developing opposition every day from the decent, law-abiding citizens of the community.

It is getting to be generally understood by the people that the Platt crowd is seeking to take New-York City and the rest of the proposed territory of the Greater New-York by the throat so that all the patronage can be controlled not only in the interest of the Platt machine in the city, but also in the State and Nation.

The idea of establishing "metropolitan district" commissions for the government of the Police Department, the Fire Department, and the Health Department in the Greater New-York territory is to be put through by this Legislature if the people can be forced into permitting it. Next year it is proposed to add a few more departments. All this is to be done under the guise of the Greater New-York and the plea that as it is proposed to have the final consolidation go into effect on Jan. 1, 1898, it will be necessary to make some changes in the departments this year so that the final consolidation will not jar too much on the public interest or interfere too much with the transaction of public business.

Even the Platt politicians themselves admit that this is nothing but a subterfuge that they regard just at this time as being as good as any other way of putting the matter before the public.

"Give us the Police, Fire, and Health Departments of this city and Brooklyn under commissions made up by Mr. Platt, and we will show you how to play politics," is what the Platt politicians are saying to each other.

Hungry for the Patronage.

Once they succeed in getting hold of the Police Department the sneaking side-door system will be restored, and those saloon keepers who consent to be a party to it will find themselves more in the control of the ward politicians than ever. Mr. Platt's lieutenants in local politics are for the most part not up to the average of the Tammany district leaders. They have been hungry for local political patron

Mayor the important departments will still be in control of Platt Republicans."

"The restoration of the sneaking side-door system in the interest of Republican district leaders and ward heelers."

These are some of the fundamental doctrines of the programme of Mr. Platt's friends for this year.

Mr. Platt's local machine is being put in readiness for the good things that its managers expect to come to it. A Committee on the Revision of the Constitution of the Republican County Committee, which was made by the Committee of Thirty in 1893, is now at work so as to give the Assembly district leaders more power. And this Committee on Revision is entirely dominated by the friends and lieutenants of Thomas C. Platt.

WANT NO SIDE-DOOR PROPOSITION.

T. A. Fulton Tells Why Citizens Desire to Vote on the Sunday Question.

Among the citizens of this city foremost in opposing the scheme of the Platt politicians to restore the underhand side-door Sunday-selling policy are the members of the Chamber of Commerce, whose views are set forth in the Ford bill providing for a vote by the people on the question of the sale of liquors, wines, beer, &c., on Sunday. Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Excise Reform Association, said yesterday in speaking of the measure:

"The Ford bill drafted by the special committee of citizens appointed by the Chamber of Commerce submitting the question of the opening of saloons on Sunday between 1 and 10 o'clock P. M. to a direct vote of the people is a fair, sensible proposition, arrived at after much deliberation and conference, and I hope none of its friends will attempt to amend it by trying to close the front door and open the side door instead, with blinds drawn down.

"It is this very sneaking side-door arrangement that has existed here for years that is most offensive to the best elements of the community.

"The limited selling of alcoholic beverages on Sunday is right or it is wrong. If the people vote to open—and I very much doubt if they would—then let it be done openly and above board. I have hardly patience to argue with some of our well-meaning friends who talk about placating the church people by opening the side door and closing the front door.

"The better Christian a man is the more he hates a sham and humbug, knowing the abominable effect upon our children and growing youth of legalizing hypocrisy. The strong men in this community who favor the Ford bill for letting the people decide the question do not want any side-door propositions.

"Let me add that the Chamber of Commerce committee would prefer limiting the question to fermented liquors—beer, ales, and wines—forbidding the sale altogether of distilled or strong liquors on Sunday, but careful inquiry showed that it is impossible to discriminate between them."

WANTS A MORE LIBERAL LAW.

Dr. Rylance Opposes Enforcement of Fourth Commandment.

One of the most uncompromising foes of the sneaking side-door system and a strong advocate of local option is the Rev. Joseph H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street. He signed the petition circulated by the German-American Citizens' Union. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday Dr. Rylance said:

"The present conditions in the City of New-York are amazing to me. It is humiliating to see the people submitting to the Puritan system in the metropolis of the country, which boasts of the freedom of its citizens.

"I abominate Puritanism. It is really defunct in both religion and politics. It is an anachronism. It did not take the New Testament for its guide. It went to the Old Testament for the old Jewish laws and for the names for children. It was as harmful to religion as it was to Government.

"We have recently had a marked revival of patriotic sentiment, in which we have been making contemptuous allusions to England, and yet that old country could teach us some lessons in liberty. The whole tendency there is in the direction of allowing cities to make their own regulations.

"Think of the humiliating situation here! The laws for the government of the metropolis of the boasted country in the world are to be dictated by a lot of country parsons, who do not understand the needs of anything greater than a village, and who have not progressed so far as I know the A B C of the Sunday question.

"Christianity does not demand Puritanism. There is not one word in the New Testament which will uphold the enforcement of the fourth commandment. In all the words of Christ you cannot find warrant for these old Jewish laws. In fact, His words give warrant for relaxation.

"The great Bampton essay of Dr. Hessey in Oxford University on the Sunday question is perhaps the ablest exposition of the truth. He holds that the terms of the Jewish law have no application to Christianity. He traces the whole Christian history and shows that they have never been insisted upon except in occasional local and temporary instances.

Arrayed Against Puritanism.

"I would rather see a Continental Sunday in New-York than to see a continuation of this Puritanism. The morality of the people would be better under the conditions of France than under our system. The people are taught a disrespect for the law. Their self-respect is undermined.

"Puritanism may do for a village. There the places can be watched. It will never do for a metropolis. Here the enforcement of the law means such a revulsion as will end in its nullification. Bad as is Puritanism, bad as is the enforcement of the blue laws, the condition under them is much better than the condition under a side-door system, which will come if they are kept in force. I would rather see the Roosevelt system continued indefinitely than to have the undermining effects of the side-door hypocrisy.

"Why? Because the man who must break the law loses his self-respect. He must act a lie in order to obtain what he wants. His good motives are undermined. He grows accustomed to lying, and he looks for lying in other men. He becomes a hypocrite. The poison enters into his soul and perverts his life. If you ask me why we are not ready to trust one another here, I will point you to the old hypocritical system.

"I am not speaking in my own behalf. The enforcement of the Sunday laws does not affect me. If I should want to drink wine on Sunday I could stock my cellar with it and bring it out whenever I want to do so. I can buy whatever I want for Sunday and keep it in my house. But I am speaking for those who have not my opportunities.

"Why should a little girl be arrested for selling ice on Sunday? Evidently those who would buy the ice would stand in need of it. People are not accustomed to squandering their money merely for the purpose of purchasing something on Sunday.

"If a man is in the habit of having a glass of beer or ale on Sunday, why should he not have the opportunity to buy it? Why should he be forced to lay in his stock of beer on Saturday night and then drink it before his children, and so set them an example?

"I have traveled over the Continent very much during the past three years. In England I found the reasonable system, which gave sufficient liberty and yet made Sunday a quiet day. In some places the regulations allow the opening of trade after church hours, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The regulations were suitable to all. The innkeepers recognized that they had reasonable concession in being allowed the latter half of the day. They were glad to rest during the first hours. So there were no attempts to break the law. The Sunday was quiet and peaceable.

Favors a Reasonable Law.

"Why can we not have a reasonable law? Let us have one which the people will accept as just and will be ready to uphold. Let us allow the German-Americans to have what they have been accustomed to. Let us have consideration for the needs of all men. Then the law can be enforced and no one can question it.

"I understand that Mr. Platt intends to allow the present law to stand. He will concede the point to the country people, because they have the most votes. He will use the law as a political machine. The country people will be caught by being told it is enforced and the city vote is to be caught by the laxity of it.

"It can never be enforced long. It can be temporarily enforced, but some time there will be a revulsion. That all laws should be enforced is a truism, which all good citizens will admit. But when no other relief is in sight, then they are likely to make relief by disregarding an obnoxious statute.

"There are many liberal people who are watching the course of the Legislature. They are not men who are directly affected by the Puritanism, but men of broad views, who do not like such travesties on liberty. They are waiting to see if Mr. Platt will give the relief needed. They want to see local option. If relief is not given they will take the only course open to them, and endeavor to bring about the downfall of Mr. Platt.

"The Americans are submissive. They are inclined too much to allow imposition to be practiced. But sometimes there is a revulsion which ends in the securing of justice."

Dr. Rylance will probably take an active part in the movement for the granting of local option. He is considering the proposition of embodying his strong ideas on Puritanism and his dissent from the insistence upon the fourth commandment, in pamphlet form. He says that his views are in accordance with those of many advanced Christian students, and that the time has come when the old ideas should be thrown off.

Be Sure

That your blood is pure, rich, and healthy, for this fact means health of body and strength of nerves. Make your blood pure and keep it pure by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WOULD LET THE VOTERS DECIDE.

John B. Pannes of German-American Union on the Sunday Question.

John B. Pannes, President of the German-American Citizens' Union, which organization has been interested in submitting to the people the question of a liberal Sunday law, explained to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday what prompts the society's action.

"In the first place," said Mr. Pannes, "this municipality should govern itself. That is simply home rule, which is what we are striving for. The country members of the Legislature cannot understandingly legislate for the metropolis because they do not appreciate our needs, nor the conditions which prevail here and which are so different from the country towns and villages with which they are familiar. That is one great reason why the question should be submitted to the people of this city to say whether they desire to have the sale of liquor on Sunday permitted, always, however, under certain proper restrictions. I am not in favor of the free sale of beer or liquor on Sunday all day, but I do favor the opening of the saloons during certain hours of the afternoon and evening, provided that the regulations for the Sunday traffic are such that the business be conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and without offense to the churchgoing people.

"This can be done, in my judgment, with proper police regulations. Not only should saloons be permitted to keep open during certain prescribed hours on Sundays, but the delicatessen stores, the groceries, and other stores where food is sold, should be permitted to supply the wants of their customers during certain hours on Sunday afternoon and evening. Cigar stores are now permitted to be open all day on Sunday, but groceries and delicatessen stores must be closed. There is neither justice nor consistency in this distinction. We concede Sunday morning to the church people, but we claim in return a part of the day for the recreation and enjoyment of the common people.

"The Constitution of the State has divided the cities of the State into classes according to their population, and it must be conceded that the legislation which is fitted to the needs of a city of the third class would not suit the necessities and demands of a much larger and more cosmopolitan community; therefore, I cannot see the propriety of insisting upon the same law governing all the communities, particularly as I believe that there is a majority of the people in this city who are in favor of more liberal law as to the sale of liquor on Sunday. Therefore, I say, submit the question to the people, and we, who are in favor of a more liberal law, must abide by the decision whether it is for or against us.

Why He Opposes the Raines Bill.

"You cannot suppress the liquor traffic. It is a legalized business from which the National Government and the municipality derive large revenues. It is therefore entitled to honest consideration. Why should there be these repeated efforts to restrict it, which do more evil than the liquor traffic itself? Let the people of this city express at the polls once for all whether they will have Sunday liquor selling or not, and then make a law either permitting or prohibiting the sale, according to the vote of the people, and that will put a stop to this constant and unsettling agitation of the excise question. I am opposed to the Raines bill because it not only does not remedy the evils our people complain of, but rather aggravates them. It does not afford relief, and diverts a large portion of the excise revenue from the City Treasury into the State coffers to support rural communities."

Mr. Pannes was asked how he regarded the action of the authorities in Brooklyn in permitting the "sneaking side door" Sunday traffic in liquor.

"That is a very delicate matter," replied Mr. Pannes. "Of course, the Mayor of a city is sworn to execute the laws, and it is undoubtedly his duty to see them properly executed. Yet it is also his duty to see to the comfort and welfare of the residents of the city over which he had been called to rule. If he combines these two principles, a general but not offensive enforcement of law would follow, which might be accepted by the citizens of that special community."

"But do you think that the winking at the side-door business gives rise to corrupt practices on the part of the police?"

"That is true, and on this account I say that the only remedy for the evils under which we are suffering, is to let the people of this community decide the matter for themselves, and then frame legislation on the wish of the people expressed at the polls. It is an idle attempt to enforce a law to which a majority of the people are opposed."

SIDE-DOOR WORK IN HERKIMER.

A Mother Tells of the Influence on Her Son, and Makes Specific Charges.

From the Herkimer County Record, Jan. 22.

Three weeks ago The Record printed a clipping from a New-York paper which credited one of our prominent citizens with saying there was no liquor sold in Herkimer on Sunday. Referring to this publication, a Herkimer lady sends the following communication to The Record, with full permission to publish it:

HERKIMER, Jan. 14, 1896.

I will now give you a specimen of a dry Sunday in town. My son was arrested twice on last Sunday. He got the drink at Franz Wolf's, called "the beer garden," at the foot of Main Street. The room was full of young men; the doors locked. One boy told his mother he had three beers in Wolf's (she told me). I told the police, and they say they know it, but cannot help, as they dare not go into these places. How can they go into them at Little Falls, Utica, and other towns? This place is said to be running every Sunday, but I can get no redress. These young men could not be so drunk right on the public street unless they got it near the railroad. The police say this is a common occurrence on Sunday. Herkimer is behind every town in the county in moral reform. For the mothers' sake give us a Roosevelt, and drunkenness on the public streets of Herkimer on Sunday will be a thing of the past. Yours respectfully,

MRS. S. J. WALTHART.

Without going into the relative merits of these charges, certain it is that they are made by a lady whose testimony would go unquestioned anywhere. It is time that somebody became responsible for this disgrace upon our village, and that the laws be enforced.

Private Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House met for the first pension session of the Fifty-fourth Congress at 8 o'clock to-night. Among the thirteen bills which received favorable consideration was the Senate bill granting a pension of $75 per month to the widow of the late Brigadier General, Representative William Cogswell of Massachusettes, and the House bill increasing to $72 per month the pension of the widow of the late Col. William Dulaney. The House adjourned, at 10:30 P. M., till Monday.

DAMAGE BY THE STORM

Continued from Page 1.

dangerous sea along the shore. It broke through the place across Sandy Hook where the channel was many years ago, making an inlet from the ocean to the Shrewsbury River. The Government reservation and proving ground are once more an island. No serious damage is yet reported.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 24.—The roofs of Henry Howland's bathing pavilion, near the Brighton Hotel, were blown off early this morning and carried by the wind about 300 feet along Ocean Avenue.

Many signs, fences, and small buildings were blown down by the wind. Government Lineman Bolton, who has charge of all the Government wires along the coast, reports that they are in working condition and that no ship has been discovered in distress from Sandy Hook to Point Pleasant. The iron pier here is standing the sea well.

MONTCLAIR, Jan. 24.—Telegraph and telephone poles and wires were down this morning, and the town was practically cut off from communication with the surrounding country. Eight telephone poles on Bloomfield Avenue were torn from their foundations. They brought down with them a perfect labyrinth of wires, which littered the street and completely blocked travel in the vicinity. A great many trees were blown down and the fire-alarm system was badly crippled.

In Orange there were several bad washouts. The mountain roads were covered with ice and sleet, and were almost impassable. The rain flooded the old Stonehouse Brook, which is dammed up at the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks, and the overflow caused considerable damage.

TRAIN LIFTED FROM THE TRACK.

Passengers Faint and Leave Before Reaching Their Destinations.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 24.—The wind blew a hurricane throughout Northwestern Connecticut and the southeastern part of New-York State to-day. At Copake, N. Y., the wind traveled at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Upon the arrival here this afternoon of Train 2 on the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad from Campbell Hall, N. Y., the crew and passengers told a thrilling story of their ride between Copake, N. Y., and Norfolk, Conn.

The wind blew with such force while the train was rounding a curve at Copake that the coach wheels on one side of the track left the rails, and the roof was partly raised from the rear passenger coach. Passengers fainted and some left the train before they reached the points to which they had purchased tickets.

Freight trains are stalled.

COASTERS SEEK SHELTER.

A Terrific Gale Blowing Along the New-England Coast.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 24.—The worst easterly storm of the season began to-day and to-night continues unabated. The streets are filled with water and slush, and are almost impassable. There is a heavy storm at sea, and the lower harbor is filled with coasters and fishing vessels. It is impossible to learn whether any marine disasters have occurred, as the telephone line between this city and Jerry's Point Life Saving Station is down.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 24.—The northeast storm that began this forenoon has gradually increased, and to-night is blowing with great severity. Rain is falling, although the indications are that the storm centre has not reached this vicinity. A large number of fishermen and coastwise vessels put into the outer harbor for shelter, but no disasters are yet reported.

IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Blizzard Blowing from Iowa to Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24.—A blizzard is raging in Southern Iowa, Eastern Kansas, and throughout Missouri, extending as far south as Little Rock, Ark. In Southeastern Arkansas heavy rain is falling and railroad traffic is in danger of interruption.

The storm is the most severe in Western and Southern Missouri. In some places the snowfall is over fourteen inches in the past twenty-four hours, and the high wind is piling it into drifts which delay railroad traffic.

In Southern Iowa the temperature has fallen 25° since yesterday. The sleet storm which followed the downpour of rain caused serious damage to telegraph and electric light wires. At Albia the coating of ice on the electric wires was so great as to snap them in dozens of places and the city was in darkness last night.

The weather in St. Louis to-day was clear and cold, with a brisk northwest wind.

THE EFFECT IN CANADA.

For a Time Toronto Was Cut Off from All Outside Communication.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 24.—This city was completely isolated from the outside world as far as telegraphic and telephonic communication was concerned last night. A storm of sleet and rain set in Wednesday night and continued without abatement until last night, when it changed to snow. Then, no longer able to withstand the strain, the telegraph and telephone wires gave way in all directions, while, to make matters worse, many poles fell, carrying with them the wires they bore. Fortunately, the storm did not cover a very wide area, and it did not take very long to patch up telegraphic communication with the principal points, and at noon to-day the service was in pretty good operation again. The telephone service in the city is still in only partial operation, however, while the electric street railway system is badly demoralized. All incoming trains are late.

Horse Thrown by a Live Wire.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 24.—A horse that was drawing one of Droste's bakery wagons came in contact with a telephone wire that had been blown across an overhead trolley wire in Third Street, yesterday morning, and was thrown to the ground by the shock. It was not killed.

A large tree was blown down in Stevens Avenue. The wind caused havoc with telephone and telegraph wires in all parts of Mount Vernon. A number of partially finished houses in East Mount Vernon were damaged.

LANDSLIDE NEAR TARRYTOWN

Tons of Rock Piled Up on the Railroad Tracks.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Traffic on the New-York Central Railroad is delayed tonight through a landslide which occurred near Miss Helen Gould's place, two miles from Tarrytown. Owing to the road being a four-track one, the trains are being gotten through without danger and with comparatively slight delay. Twenty tons of rock crushed down on the tracks, burying them. The rock is piled up ten feet high. There is one stone in the mass that weighs about nine tons.

The rock came from the side of the cut, and it is supposed the recent hard frosts caused the rock and the binding earth to give way. The warm rain of to-day loosened the earth, and owing to the frost the earth could not absorb the water, and it washed out, allowing the rock to fall.

The north-bound train leaving the Grand Central Station at 5:10 had just passed when the cave-in occurred. Another train was due in five minutes. It runs past the spot at a high rate of speed. The Track Inspectors discovered the fall of rock within a few seconds after it occurred, and the train was held at the tower house below. Then, by switching it over to one of the south-bound tracks, it was sent past. This evening one of the south-bound tracks is being used for north-bound traffic past the obstruction, and all south-bound traffic has to pass on one track.

Track Blocked by Derailed Cars.

The Port Morris freight train of cars, to be switched from the New-York Central yard at Mott Haven to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford yard at Port Morris, was crossing from the outer up-town track to the outer down-town track on the Harlem four-track railroad, at Melrose, yesterday afternoon, when one of the freight cars jumped the track.

The train was going very slowly, but five cars ran off before it stopped, and for an hour and a half blocked the four tracks of the railroad. A New-Haven express had to wait about thirty minutes, until the down-town track was cleared, when traffic was resumed over the one track. No one was injured.

A NEW-YORK APPOINTMENT

John A. Mason of This City Nominated to be Internal Revenue Collector of the Second District.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of John A. Mason of New-York City to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New-York District.

Mr. Mason is the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of New-York, and is regarded here as an industrious member of the Democratic Party.

John A. Mason,
Nominated for Internal Revenue Collector, Second New-York District.

His efforts last week in the interests of New-York City during the meeting of the Democratic National Committee were marked by great executive ability, and made a deep impression on the committee.

Mr. Mason was a Deputy Collector of Customs at New-York in President Cleveland's first Administration, and had charge of the Civil Service Division. After retiring from that place he bought The Harlem Local Reporter, of which he is still the editor.

While never closely identified with Tammany Hall, he has been rather friendly to that organization. He was appointed in 1893 a member of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments by Gov. Flower, and in that place he rendered New-York City good service. His term expired a few months ago.

He was instrumental last Spring in getting up the meeting and banquet of the Democratic State Editorial Association. He was selected as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee last October, and was untiring in his work in the trying canvass of last year.

There is little doubt that Mr. Mason's nomination will be confirmed soon.

The President also sent to the Senate today the nomination of Patrick S. Nagle of Oklahoma, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Oklahoma.

CHILDS—KOEHLER ELECTION CONTEST

Senators Examine Mayor Gleason and Other Queens County Citizens.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the State Senate met yesterday morning in the Murray Hill Hotel to hear evidence in the case of contested elections.

The hearing of the case of John Lewis Childs, Republican, against Theodore Koehler, Democrat, of the Second District, which embraces Queens County, was resumed.

Mr. Koehler is seated as Senator, and Mr. Childs alleges that his election was illegal, because he was holding a county office at the time of his election. Koehler represented Long Island City in the Queens County Board of Supervisors, and did not resign until after election. He received a majority of 802 votes for Senator.

W. G. Youngs of Oyster Bay, L. I., represented Mr. Childs, and called C. J. Wood, editor of The Glen Cove Gazette; A. M. Knapp, Samuel C. Ransom, W. A. Bennett, J. S. Fairbrother, and other residents of the district as witnesses as to Mr. Koehler's ineligibility, and as to the fact that posters announcing his ineligibility were distributed.

Then Mr. Koehler testified that he had had a conversation with Mayor Gleason of Long Island City before election, and that the latter informed him that he had got an opinion from Lawyer Stephens that he (the witness) was eligible.

William E. Stewart, who was counsel to the Corporation of Long Island City, testified that he had advised Mr. Koehler that he was eligible, as he was a county officer, and not a city officer.

Mayor Gleason denied that he had received any postal cards stating that Koehler was ineligible.

"I went around to the polling places," said Mayor Gleason, "and saw no posters. I was determined to elect my own Senator, and I did it, right over in Long Island City."

Lawyer Stephens then testified that he had advised Mayor Gleason that Koehler was eligible as a candidate.

At this juncture, an adjournment was taken until Friday next, at 10:30 o'clock, when the committee will meet in the City Hall, in Long Island City.

CHICKEN FIGHT IN NEW-JERSEY RAIDED

Nine Spectators Arrested and a Dozen Cocks Confiscated.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Jan. 24.—Nine men were arrested and a dozen cocks confiscated in a raid made on a chicken fight in the cellar under John O'Neill's barber's shop, at 326 Main Street, at 11 o'clock to-night.

The raid was made by Col. E. S. Edwards, State Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and half a dozen special officers from Newark. When the officers entered the place they found a lively battle in progress in an improvised canvas pit.

The place was full of men. It was lighted by tallow candles and one hanging lamp. As soon as the alarm was given the lights were put out, and a rush made for the rear doors.

A desperate fight took place between the officers and spectators, druing which several revolver shots were fired by the officers. A number of the spectators were badly cut by broken glass, in trying to get out of the windows.

Justice of the Peace Rapp of Newark, who accompanied the raiding party, held court in the barber's shop, and fined each one in the crowd $10. Four men paid their fines. The others were committed to jail.

The proprietor and several spectators escaped. In the crowd were several well-known sporting men of Newark and the Oranges.

Preservation of Palisades.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 24.—Mr. Charles B. Thurston, one of the New-Jersey Commissioners for the Preservation of the Palisades, to-day received the following letter from Mr. Waldo G. Morse, one of the New-York Commissioners:

Mr. Charles B. Thurston, Jersey City, N. J.:

I notice one or two articles in the papers to the effect that the Commissioners are discouraged, and do not expect results from their efforts to secure the acquisition of the Palisades by the United States, and fear that some remark may have been dropped to the effect that we did not expect to get the bill through at the present session of Congress, but to pass it at the short session, from which the statement as published in the papers has been made up. I also notice in the clippings furnished me that some residents at Alpine declare that the whole proposition has been a sham, and that no legislation was ever intended to be secured. I cannot understand from what sources such a statement could emanate unless from some one who is utterly regardless of the public interest and the truth, and wholly concerned to promote some selfish end by such mendacity. Similar statements were put out (I am informed by Mr. Croes) at a recent meeting in New-York by an interested resident upon the Palisades. From advices received through Washington correspondents, from a personal visit to Albany, and from the press information received from New-Jersey, I feel that at no time has our prospect of success, complete and speedy, been as bright as at the time of writing this letter. I sincerely hope that our progress will be sufficiently rapid so that we may adopt as our aim to pass the bills at Trenton and Albany within the present month, and the bill at Washington before April. Personally, I believe that with the State bills passed, the National measure will follow within the time suggested. With kind regards, very sincerely yours, WALDO G. MORSE.

Too Feeble to Accept the Honor.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The Minnesota Historical Society appointed a committee to tender a reception at St. Paul to Gen. George W. Jones of Iowa. The General has been feeble lately, and his sight is so impaired that he will be unable to accept. In 1835 he was the sole delegate in Congress from the country north of the Missouri and between the lakes and the Pacific Ocean, and he has survived all later delegates from this vast territory.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

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FOR FINAL DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE

Terms with Which the Contractor Will Be Obliged to Comply.

Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday received the printed form of contract proposed to be submitted to all bidders for the final disposition of garbage. The contract is in pamphlet form, and covers twenty-four pages in all.

The terms are that no garbage shall be dumped in the ocean or the waters adjacent to the city, but that such disposition shall be made of it as does not conflict with existing laws. The garbage will be delivered by the Street-Cleaning Department free from ashes at the department dump, and it is estimated that about 800 tons will be handled daily.

The bidding price must be per ton of 2,000 pounds. There must accompany each bid a full and accurate description of the proposed mode of disposition, and the bidders must guarantee to build and put in operation a plant of capacity ample enough to dispose of 900 tons per day, and such plant must be begun within thirty days after the execution of the contract. The city may purchase the plant if it see fit, and the work of building it shall be supervised by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

The contractor must furnish the scows, and in sufficient number so that there shall be no accumulation of garbage, and he shall not be allowed to use any piers or docks without the consent of the Department of Docks. The number of scows shall be determined by the Commissioner, and the entire work shall be superintended by him.

In case of failure to comply with any of the regulations regarding the number of scows, the Commissioner may hire anybody he sees fit to do the work, and charge the expense to the contractor. No separation of the garbage will be allowed along the water front or at the dump, and all garbage must be removed within twenty-four hours.

Any employe deemed incompetent by the Commissioner must be discharged, and such a person may not be re-employed by the contractor without the Commissioner's consent. The contractor shall use such appliances and employ as many men is the Commissioner directs, and in case of dispute the Board of Estimate shall hear both sides and determine its decision being final.

The contractor must file a bond for $10,000 with the Controller for the faithful performance of his work. If the contractor abandons his work, his plant shall revert to the city, and the work shall continue at the contractor's expense. The advertisement for bids will be published today, and daily for sixteen days thereafter.

DINNER TO EX-JUDGE FRANCIS M. FINCH

Many Distinguished Members of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity Present.

The members of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity gave a dinner in honor of ex-Judge Francis Miles Finch last night at the Hotel Savoy. Ex-Judge Finch retired on Jan. 1 last from the Court of Appeals, after a full term of fourteen years. He was graduated from Yale College.

Previous to the dinner there was a reception in the Savoy parlors from 7 to 7:30 o'clock, and Judge Finch was welcomed by the fraternity. More than 150 members of the fraternity were present. Theodore Bacon presided. On his right were Judge Finch, Prof. H. S. Williams of Yale, Judges Addison Brown, Charles F. MacLean, and Nathaniel H. Clement, Thomas Thacher, and the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water. On his left were Dr. George Henry Fox, President of the Psi Upsilon Club; Edmund Clarence Stedman, Charles Dudley Warner, Prof. Willard Fiske, Austin Abbott, Isaac Dayton, and Prof. George W. Kirchwey.

Among the other members of the fraternity present were Frederick Baker, F. S. Bangs, W. H. Boughton, Dr. Du Barstow, Prof. C. L. Bristol, H. L. Bogert, Dr. A. F. Currier, Dr. F. B. Curtis, A. B. Calef, Lieut. W. De Wolf Dimock, Julien T. Davies, Archibald Douglas, Frank Lyman, H. E. Milholen, Asa W. Tenney, Thomas J. Kerr, Otis L. Williams, Dr. P. B. Wycoff, Timothy L. Woodruff, Prof. W. W. Bailey of Brown University, Prof. Wilcox of Cornell, Col. Mason W. Tyler, Ira N. Place, John M. Scribner, W. J. Roome, D. L. Roberts, and Henry C. Johnson.

DO NOT WANT A PESTHOUSE

Eighteenth Ward Property Holders Call on the Mayor.

A delegation of Eighteenth Ward property holders called upon Mayor Strong yesterday to protest against the Mayor's sanctioning Senator Lexow's bill providing for the erection of a pesthouse at Sixteenth Street and Avenue C, on the ground now occupied by the Street Cleaning Department as a stable.

The delegation was composed of Former Assemblyman Edward B. La Fetra, Philip F. Donohue, and Henry Kropf.

The bill proposes that the pesthouse shall cover the block of ground between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, Avenue C, and the East River. The property owners held a mass meeting to protest against the bill, urging that, besides depreciating the real estate in the district, the erection of such a hospital would be a serious menace to the health of the city generally, and a claim is set up that the pesthouse should be situated at some isolated place.

The Mayor said that he would give the matter all due consideration.

Convention of the B'nai B'rith.

The tenth annual convention of the Improved Order B'nai B'rith takes place tomorrow and Monday, at Webster Hall, in this city. The convention will be called to order to-morrow at 10 A. M., and a banquet and ball, in honor of the Supreme Lodge, will be given to-morrow evening.

The Improved Order B'nai B'rith was founded in Baltimore about ten years ago, and is composed of about 2,200 young men of the best Jewish society. It is a benevolent and endowment order, and has lodges in every important city east of the Mississippi.

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CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban Independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonsales Queseda, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orlan C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited; address as above.

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CALLS HERSELF ATWOOD'S WIDOW

Marion Singer, a Comic Opera Actress, Appears in an Astonishing Role at a Massachusetts Funeral.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 24.—Marion Singer, an actress, who was last seen on the stage in Worcester in De Wolf Hopper's "Wang," came here Dec. 22, registered at the Bay State House as Mrs. C. B. Atwood, and the next day attended the funeral of Architect C. B. Atwood of Chicago, at the house of his father, David Atwood, in Millbury. There she claimed to be the widow of the dead man.

The presence of the alleged wife of Architect Atwood at the funeral has been guarded assiduously by the family, but the father admitted it to-day. Mr. Atwood, the father, told a reporter to-day that up to the time of the funeral he never heard it intimated that his son was married. He corresponded with his son at intervals, and his son was at Millbury two years ago, but never intimated in any way that he was married or ever had been married.

Mr. Atwood could not credit the report that his son had left an estate of $500,000 to $600,000. He thinks he could have had at most but a few thousand dollars. He says if the woman proves that she was married to his son he will contest no claim against her.

Ha Protests Strongly Against Any Scheme to Remove the Police or the Excise Commissioners.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst addressed a large meeting last night in the Presbyterian Church at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street. The meeting was held under the auspices of the City Vigilance League of the Ninth and Eleventh Assembly Districts. Dr. Rossiter, pastor of the church, presided.

Among the other speakers were Senator John Ford of the Twenty-first Senatorial District, and Excise Commissioner Murray.

Dr. Parkhurst's speech was devoted mainly to the Raines's bill, Greater New-York and the employment of children by the police as spies. He said:

If I had a boy with an earnest desire to crush out the liquor traffic I would have him help the Police Commissioners by securing evidence against those men who sell liquor to children, because when one is fighting anything, he learns to hate it. I have read of men going out for the purpose of making the heathen better, but I have never learned that one has become a heathen himself. You will learn to hate anything you are fighting.

An imperfect law perfectly enforced is better than a perfect law imperfectly enforced. As far as the saloons are concerned, I would like to see all of them closed up on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and all the time.

Give us a police force that will see to the enforcement of the law. Now, unfortunately, we have not got it. With all the magnificent work of that magnificent man Roosevelt, those who are accustomed to get into saloons will get in on Sunday, but you and I cannot.

Do you know that, although we have defeated Tammany Hall, we still have a Tammany police force? We had a grand mass meeting at Cooper Union crying for the reorganization of the police force, but we did not get it. I believe that there are 10 per cent. of the Captains, who, with Tammany Hall back in power, would act precisely the same as they did prior to the 5th of November, 1894.

I said some time ago that we were going to have a Republican Governor and a Republican Legislature, and that we would get what we wanted in New-York, but I was mistaken.

Referring to the Greater New-York bill, Dr. Parkhurst said:

I know certain men who will handle this Greater New-York bill in such a way, and load it with such a rider, that it will become an implement in the hands of certain parties to smash the heads of our Police Commissioners. In other words, those four men who have done what they swore before Almighty God they would do—namely, to enforce the laws, will be punished for it.

Are you going to stand it? Are you going to let any man or clique of men deal a death blow to the moral movement that has been in New-York the last four years? I can conceive of nothing that would produce more direful results, that would be more disastrous to our city. I have seen legislators from the Western part of New-York who told me that if the Greater New-York bill was for the purpose of smashing men who stood by the law, they would do their utmost to stop it. See that the hands of our valiant Excise Commissioners and Police Commissioners are upheld.

I heard it said that it was rumored by some politicians in the upper part of the State that "that damned Parkhurst was going through the State." I like the expression. That is the keynote.

At the conclusion of Dr. Parkhurst's speech the audience, led by Dr. Rossiter, sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

ROBERT BURNS'S MEMORY HONORED

Caledonian Club and Gaelic Society Give Entertainments.

The New-York Caledonian Club held its annual Burns's celebration in the clubhouse, Horatio Street, last night. Following an overture by the orchestra, Chief James H. Cockburn made a few opening remarks, and grace was said by the Rev. David Mitchell, after which supper was served in the large hall. Thomas Nicholson delivered the address "To the haggis," and the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell responded to the toast "The Genius of Burns."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre spoke for "Scotland and America," and Dr. Mortimer toasted "The Lassies."

The second annual Ceilidh and Burns night of the Scottish Gaelic Society of New-York was held at Arlington Hall, St. Mark's Place, last night. Many Scottish Gaels of this city and vicinity attended. The Honorary President, Wilson Macdonald, and the President, Neil Macdonald, were both on the platform, and the interesting and varied programme of song, recitation, Highland dancing, and bagpipe playing was highly enjoyed by the audience. Some of the singing and addresses in the Gaelic tongue were thoroughly understood by many of the audience. Miss Margaret G. Gow, Miss Lescina McInnes, Miss Mary Macdonald, Mr. Alexander Douglas, Miss Isabella McKay Gan, Miss Ida Loubit, and L. D. Robertson took part in the programme.

COMPANY C WON THE SHOOT

Captured the Abeel Trophy at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

The Abeel Trophy match was concluded at the Seventh Regiment Armory range last night, and resulted in a victory for Company C, they making the fine score of 640 points. Sergt. E. C. Robinson carried off the individual honors with a 69 out of a possible 70.

The scores of the winning teams follow:

COMPANY C.

Name.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private H. Hesse, Jr.	30	32	62
Sergt. W. F. Smith	31	27	58
Private W. H. Hanley	30	35	65
Private J. W. Halsted	33	34	67
Private B. C. Meyer	31	33	64
Private A. Balthasar	33

IS A BLOW AT BROOKLYN

A. H. Dailey Talks of Bridge Terminals to Consolidation Inquiry Committee.

CHANGE MEANS 50,000 LESS RESIDENTS

Many Will Move Rather than Climb the Extra Steps at This End—Arguments For and Against Greater New-York.

The hearings of Senator Lexow's consolidation inquiry committee were resumed yesterday in Brooklyn.

Ex-Surrogate Abram H. Dailey said something to the committee during the afternoon in reference to the bridge management and the so-called "improved" bridge terminals which aroused more attention than anything else during the day.

Coming from a man of Mr. Dailey's calibre, who has long resided in Brooklyn, and has maintained close interest in the progressive phases in the development of the sister city across the East River, the utterance was regarded as of particular significance by all who heard it.

Mr. Dailey was speaking in favor of consolidation, and was enumerating the advantages that would come to Brooklyn from consolidation with New-York.

"I suppose," he said, "that what I have now to say will be regarded as criticism of the bride management, but, nevertheless, I cannot refrain from giving public expression to my judgment.

"What I want to say to this committee, and say plainly, is that the present management of the bridge, by altering the terminals and by putting in extra stairways at the New-York approach will reduce the population of Brooklyn by 50,000 persons within the next two years. I firmly believe this to be true. There are thousands and thousands of people who will not climb the additional steps to reach the bridge trains, but, instead, will seek residences in the upper part of New-York. The Bridge Trustees, by changing the means of getting to the cable cars, have fixed it so the people have to climb and climb and climb. Rather than climb so far many will locate their homes in New-York."

The hearing, which was held in one of the Supreme Court Chambers, began at 11:30 A. M. The morning session was given up to the Loyal Leaguers and the afternoon to the consolidationists.

Ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, ex-Corporation Counsel A. G. McDonald, and President W. C. Redfield of the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, presented the arguments against consolidation. For consolidation the speakers were Nelson G. Carman, President; Eugene G. Blackford, of the Bedford Bank; Percy G. Williams, Assessor James McGrath, H. B. Hubbard, Charities Commissioner J. H. Burtis, ex-Surrogate A. H. Dailey, and J. Lott Nostrand.

Mr. Coombs Begins the Debate.

The debate was opened by W. J. Coombs, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company. He referred to the petition for consolidation signed by the Presidents of many of the banks and trust companies, and said he did not believe the signatures should be considered in view of the fact that the question had not been submitted to the stockholders of the corporations in question.

"Would you not assume," asked Chairman Lexow, "that the Presidents were satisfied their stockholders favored their signing such a paper?"

"No, I should not think so," said Mr. Coombs. "Bank officers are sometimes in the habit of acting unthinkingly." Mr. Coombs continued:

Whatever may be the result of this movement, it will primarily be injurious to the party that introduced it. Any great change of that kind is primarily injurious, no matter what the after effect may be.

More efforts at reform have been made here and more has been accomplished by the concentration we have been able to bring to bear to effect reform in Brooklyn than in any other city of the land. I have been trying to find the reasons for this movement in my mind. There must be reasons. The gentlemen who are proposing consolidation are men whose judgment I have confidence in. I would not for a moment base this question upon personality. It is a question that should be considered calmly, practically, and patriotically in the best interests of our people and the best interests of the future. I think that possibly the spirit that is abroad in the land for consolidation of business interests has finally touched the cities themselves. But the same reason that has brought about the consolidation of business interests does not apply here in any sense. Business interests are consolidated for the purpose of doing away with competition and in increasing profits. There is no competition in this case. New-York has helped Brooklyn and Brooklyn has helped New-York.

"Isn't it also to reduce the expenditures?" asked Senator Lexow.

"I do not think, Mr. Chairman, you would for a moment believe that simply the consolidation of these two cities would decrease expenditure, except possibly in the administration of the Mayor's office," said Mr. Coombs.

The case of Chicago's consolidation of its outlying hamlets, Mr. Coombs said, "was not at all analogous." He said that, so far as he knew, there was nothing to prevent the Legislature from annexing the whole State of New-York, and thereby changing the whole system of government.

The election of Mayor Strong in New-York he called a "sporadic correction"—a case where reform fell backward.

Senator Grady interrupted to say that the kind of blackmailing that the Lexow committee had unearthed in New-York had been going on since the world began, and would continue to the close of time.

Mr. Coombs said that Greater New-York would be bigger than London. Consolidation once effected, he said, could never be undone, no matter how unsatisfactory it might prove to be. The people, he held, had not had time to be properly instructed in this problem of consolidation. He went on:

We suddenly find that the Legislature of this State is possessed of an enormous power which we did not suppose, up to this time, they were possessed of. I do not suppose there are many citizens of Brooklyn who knew the Legislature was possessed of that power by which a mandate could wipe out the incorporate existence of Brooklyn and bury it in New-York. I do not doubt that power now. I did in the beginning. But I appeal to you, gentlemen—influential members of the Legislature of the State—that if that power does exist, if it does not call upon you for the exercise of the greatest deliberation, it throws upon you a responsibility which I hope will be appreciated. Brooklyn certainly should have a chance to decide deliberately whether she wants to go into this combination or not. You do not want to take her and put a chain around her neck and fasten her to New-York against her will. You are not called upon by your duty to do that. There was an expression of opinion. That expression of opinion was technically in favor of consolidation. The balance of votes, two-hundred odd, was in favor of consolidation, but you cannot deny that there were certain statements made at the time that this was no more than an expression of opinion. There were lots of us who made up our minds on that subject who did not vote at all. If we had known that that vote meant absolutely the consolidation of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, there would have been a much larger vote and a very deliberate vote at that.

Chairman Lexow interrupted:

You say that we must be fair. Now, there were five distinct communities which entered into this vote upon the direct understanding of fair play that the five would be bound by the expression of popular judgment at that time. Now one of these five distinct communities which actually voted in favor of consolidation comes forward to see if we will permit another trial to be made of the vote to see if they are still of the same mind. Will you answer the question as to whether it would be fair to the other communities to give that resubmission with the direct and expressed purpose of defeating the first decision?

"I do not say that the express purpose is to defeat it. I hope it will," Mr. Coombs said.

"Well, what is the good, then, of the resubmission?" Mr. Lexow asked.

"This community did not deliberately vote with the knowledge that they were voting for absolute consolidation," Mr. Coombs explained. "I did not know at all that it was more than an informal question of opinion. Upon this question would be prepared a bill including a charter, upon which we would be permitted to vote. Now, I have only one more thing to say. Imagine this great city to be formed and the government instituted; you will agree with me that there must be a tremendous condensation of power in the government head in so disjointed a community. In such a great corporation of power, Brooklyn would be ignored. The power would go to the greater community."

Mr. Woodhouse Favors Referendum.

S. L. Woodhouse spoke in favor of a referendum. He said he was in favor of consolidation and against a resubmission. He said he wanted a guarantee that the friends of Brooklyn would draw the charter for Greater New-York. He said he was afraid Brooklyn would be swallowed up by Tammany Hall.

Senator Grady said Tammany Hall had not been eager for consolidation.

A. G. McDonald urged that the question should be resubmitted to the people. Otherwise, he said, the great principle of home rule would be violated.

Mr. Redfield Gets Excited.

William C. Redfield summed up all the arguments of his side in favor of resubmission and against consolidation. He advanced the proposition that even if there were another vote, and the majority were only 200 one way or the other, it should not be conclusive. Only a majority of 10,000, he claimed, would settle consolidation.

Mr. Redfield had tilts with Chairman Lexow and Senator Grady. Chairman Lexow assured Mr. Redfield he did not understand the duties of a gentleman, and Mr. Redfield yelled that it was not in the jurisdiction of the committee to determine his status as a gentleman.

A letter was handed to the committee from Judge Henry W. Bragg of Boston saying consolidation there was a failure.

Arguments of Consolidationists.

The afternoon session of the committee was devoted to hearing the arguments of the consolidationists.

Letters were read from E. W. Bliss and Edwin Knowles favoring consolidation.

Nelson G. Carman was the first speaker. He it was whose name was heralded two weeks ago by the Loyal Leaguers as one of the Vice Presidents of their demonstration at the Academy of Music. He said:

I am a considerable property owner in Brooklyn, and I am utterly opposed ot the resubmission of the question of consolidation to the people. I am in favor of consolidation. Resubmission would establish a vicious precedent. The question was thoroughly agitated in the Fall of 1894, and consolidation won. Nothing has occurred since then except the organization of the Loyal League to indicate any considerable change in the sentiment of the people.

In the main, those who have argued for resubmission before this committee are professional men, lawyers, and ministers. The anti-consolidationists are sentimentalists. On the other hand, the dry goods interests, the banks, railroads, and all the great financial, industrial, and commercial interests, have asked for consolidation.

This movement toward effecting large municipalities is rife all over the world, and everywhere there is a so-called Loyal League, believing in the existing order of things. By their objections they only bring out in clearer relief the arguments for consolidation. The time has come when the prestige and primacy of Greater New-York can be no longer delayed.

Mr. Blackford's Views.

President Eugene G. Blackford of the Bedford Bank said:

I appear before you as a citizen and a taxpayer. I am strongly in favor of consolidation and against resubmission. In my representative capacity as President of the Bedford Bank, which has over 2,000 depositors, I have come into contact with a great many persons. I have rarely found one who is opposed to consolidation.

Out of forty-four stockholders of our bank there are only two—father and son—who are opposed to consolidation.

I am a taxpayer in New-York as well as in Brooklyn, and I know taxes are twice as high in Brooklyn as they are in New-York. I find the sentiment in Brooklyn overwhelmingly in favor of consolidation. It will increase the value of property in Brooklyn. There is a large amount of trust funds in New-York limited by the terms of the trusts to investment in property in New-York City. Consolidation would liberate the provisions of these trusts and throw open this enormous sum for investment in Brooklyn property. Thus the rate of interest in Brooklyn would be reduced.

Mr. Williams for Real Estate Speculators.

Percy G. Williams was the next speaker. "I come," he said, "as one of those much abused individuals, the real estate speculator and land boomer." He continued:

All the prosperity of a city is due to the real estate values of a city. Take a city where real estate has always a set value, and where there is no trouble of disposing of property, and you have a prosperous, wideawake place. I pay over $5,000 in taxes in Brooklyn. There is absolutely no demand for real estate here. You can put a bill on a house and wait months without getting a purchaser. There is not one house in a hundred in Brooklyn that can be sold for the price for which it was purchased. Is it because the taxes are too high?

The question of consolidation was thoroughly agitated by the Loyal Leaguers before the vote of 1894. I was a member of the Executive Committee of the Consolidation League, and I know we did comparatively little. We circulated some pamphlets and put up a few posters. That was all we did. All the Brooklyn newspapers were against consolidation. Yet consolidation won. I come in contact with all classes of people, and I find the sentiment overwhelmingly in favor of consolidation.

James McGrath on the Vote.

James McGrath, a member of the Board of Assessors, appointed by Mayor Schieren, said that Brooklyn got its $3,000,000 surplus by annexing the county towns. He continued.

The vote of 1894 on consolidation was the quiet vote of the people. There was no politics in it. The subject was not discussed from the political platforms. If we have another vote it will become a political question, and consolidation will be the football of the parties.

Every good friend of Brooklyn would be delighted with a referendum, were it practicable, but it is not. Now that we have annexed the county towns, there is nothing else to preempt, and we are pretty near the end of our tether. If we don't get money from somewhere many of our improvements will have to stop. Suppose we increase the assessments $15,000,000 each year. That will give a yearly increase in the debt limit of only $1,500,000.

What Brooklyn wants is consolidation. It wants to be stirred up—it wants to be brought into contact with a livelier people.

Mr. Hubbard Argues with Senators.

Hormanus B. Hubbard, special counsel for Brooklyn in arranging the affairs of Gravesend when the latter was taken into Brooklyn, made the point that consolidation, by bringing about harmony of interests in New-York and Brooklyn, would greatly benefit New-York by giving it control of New-York Harbor and the entire Brooklyn water front, including all its wharfs and docks.

"New-York is becoming year by year," he said, "the residence of the very rich and the very poor. The great middle classes, the safeguard of the community, live in Brooklyn."

Mr. Hubbard said the Brooklyn Bridge had greatly increased the value of property in New-York below Chambers Street.

Senator Grady contended this increase in value was due to the natural growth of New-York and to the erection of very tall buildings, which had given an artificial value to the land.

Mr. Hubbard replied that these reasons only partly explained the situation.

"As for the increase in assessed values in Brooklyn," he said, "they are made very simply: The Assessors merely add so much each year to the figures of the year before."

Senator Brush said: "I grant you that is a thing that has been done too much, but still Brooklyn has undoubtedly greatly increased in wealth in the last five years."

"The increase," said Mr. Hubbard, "was due to the bridge."

"That," said Senator Brush, "is an argument only for more bridges."

"Yes, but we can't pay for any more bridges," said Mr. Hubbard, "and notwithstanding our growth in the last ten years, we have always been very close to the debt limit. That proves our inability to pay for adequate improvements. I have received information from the Mayor within a week which shows that when bonds necessary to be issued are issued, we will be within $500,000 of the debt limit."

"Apply that to New-York," said Senator Brush, "and you will find that when New-York issues $100,000,000 in rapid-transit bonds, it, too, will be near the debt limit."

"New-York is not obliged to issue those bonds," said Senator Lexow.

"We've been unfortunate in New-York for a year or two," said Senator Grady.

Charities Commissioner J. H. Burtis prefaced his speech by saying that the original elevated railroad in Brooklyn was organized in his back parlor, in his wife's presence.

"Brooklyn," said Mr. Burtis, "is a delightful place to eat and sleep in. It is a good place to be buried in. We have the most convenient cemeteries in the country."

He declared that the persons now opposing consolidation were the very persons who opposed the first elevated railroad in Brooklyn. Nearly all of the Loyal Leaguers, he said, lived below the City Hall. He said that all building in Brooklyn was at a standstill, and that destitute artisans of every trade were daily applying to the Charity Department for aid.

"The people of Brooklyn," said Mr. Burtis, "are almost on the verge of bankruptcy."

"You say," interrupted Senator Brush, "that Brooklyn is only a place to sleep in, and yet the census shows there are over 10,500 manufacturing establishments here."

"Yes, and there ought to be twice as many," retorted Mr. Burtis.

"I have received only four or five letters in favor of consolidation," said Senator Brush, "and they were all from real estate dealers."

"Real estate dealers are not a disreputable class," replied Mr. Burtis.

"Oh, no, I have no desire to insinuate they are," broke in Senator Brush.

Ex-Surrogate Abram H. Dailey said that the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn would wipe out the natural jealousies between the two cities, and would greatly quicken the development of transit facilities between the two cities. He said that if New-York had not been selfish, she would have borne all the cost of the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge.

"I am no more afraid of Tammany Hall," said Mr. Dailey, "than I am of certain influences over here. There are 1,000,000 people of us, and we can wipe out any evil influence in New-York. Give us consolidation, and we'll go over and work with Brother Parkhurst."

J. Lott Nostrand closed the symposium.

The hearing will be resumed this morning

UTAH SENATORS COMING

Will Be Ready to Vote for Free Coinage Next Thursday.

PROPOSED TO GIVE THEM THE CHANCE

Decisive Action on the Silverites' Measure Expected on That Day—Speech by a Republican Bimetallist.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, expecting to have the Utah Senators in their seats next Thursday, has given notice that he will ask the Senate on that day to remain in session until it shall dispose of the free-coinage bill substituted by the Senate Finance Committee for the House Bond bill. He evidently believes that he will be able to get a vote on the bill Thursday, and that the silver men will have a majority of the Senate when the vote shall be taken.

Mr. Baker (Rep., Kan.,) offered an amendment to the bill to-day limiting its operations to the American product alone, and addressed the Senate in advocacy of his amendment. He designated all shades of opinion as belonging to one of three classes—gold monometallists, silver monometallists, and bimetallists. He was a bimetallist himself, and believed that the silver of the United States alone should be opened to our own mints.

He declared it to be his opinion that the Republican Party, unaided and alone, would settle the questions of tariff and finance. The recent elections demonstrated, he said, that the people desired, as speedily as possible, to place the entire control of the Government in the hands of the Republican Party. That party would establish and maintain the equality and parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 to the entire satisfaction of the people. The greatest benefit to be derived from the coinage of the American product, Mr. Baker said, would be to give employment to thousands of idle laborers, investment for more capital, and a slow, gradual, and healthful expansion of the primary or redemption money. The infliction of this currency caused by the coinage of the American product would be beneficial, not injurious.

PACIFIC CABLE PROPOSITIONS.

Two Offers Submitted to the House Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Ex-Assistant Secretary Spaulding appeared before the House Commerce Committee this morning with reference to the new cable connecting this country with Hawaii. He represented that he had the exclusive right from the Hawaiian Government to build the cable, and that that Government would pay a subsidy of $40,000 a year for twenty years provided the United States would grant a subsidy of $160,000 a year for twenty years. If this should be deemed satisfactory, he expressed his willingness to transfer his concession to the United States Government if it would assume the responsibility of constructing the cable.

Representative Bennett of New-York, who is a member of the Commerce Committee, reported to the full committee to-day that the Pacific Cable Company, of which Mr. Scrymser of New-York is President, was prepared to connect the United States by cable with Hawaii, Japan, and China, provided the United States would pay a subsidy of $180,000 a year for twenty years. In return the company would carry the business of the United States Government free, and give its messages precedence in the matter of transmission.

It probably will be some days before the Commerce Committee will reach a conclusion in respect to a Pacific cable. The committee is understood to be unanimously in favor of having a cable, but has not agreed on any particular company as the company to receive its favorable recommendation.

NO MORE TALK OF IMPEACHMENT.

A "Mild Resolution of Censure" Proposed in the Bayard Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A mild resolution of censure probably will be adopted by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs as an expression of its disapproval of the sentiments uttered by Ambassador Bayard in the speeches delivered by him in England several weeks ago.

The full texts of these speeches, together with the correspondence between the State Department and Mr. Bayard relating to the matter, were sent to the House early this week and referred to a sub-committee, of which Mr. Draper of Massachusetts, is Chairman. This sub-committee met this afternoon and discussed the matter for an hour and a half. The other members of the committee were Mr. Pearson of North Carolina, and Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas.

None of the three was willing to make public the details of the session, but it is understood that in a general way the majority felt that the House should take some action to express its dissatisfaction with the position taken by Mr. Bayard, the argument being that American diplomatic representatives abroad cannot be too circumspect in their utterances.

What the full committee may do when the sub-committee shall make its report is a matter of speculation, but it is not doubted that it will adopt the conclusions of the sub-committee.

Wants $1,500,000 for Fort Sites.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Secretary of War to-day sent to the Senate information called for under a resolution relative to the cost of sites for the purpose of erecting fortifications and coast defenses. He reported the amount necessary to be appropriated for this purpose to be $1,500,000, but adds that, for obvious reasons, it is deemed to be inadvisable to state the details of the proposed application of this amount.

When Your Cake Is All Dough

When your cake is heavy, soggy, indigestible, it's a pretty sure sign that you didn't shorten it with Cottolene. When this great shortening is rightly used, the result will surely satisfy the most fastidious. Always remember that the quality of Cottolene makes a little of it go a long way. It's willful waste to use more than two-thirds as much as you would of lard or butter. Always use Cottolene this way and your cake and pastry will always be light, wholesome, delicious.

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THE HOSPITAL BILL APPROVED

Mayor Strong Assents to the Transfer of New-York's Insane—Mr. Nixon Electrifies the House with a Speech.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, President of the State Lunacy Commission, said to-day that he had received word that Mayor Strong of New-York City had returned, with his approval, the Cantor-O'Grady Manhattan State Hospital bill, passed by the Legislature at the present session.

The bill will now go to Gov. Morton for his approval. Private Secretary Cole says the bill has not reached the Governor yet. When it did come he thought the Governor would require very little time to consider it.

When this bill shall become a law it will provide for a saving to New-York of about $1,500,000 a year. Heretofore the county has been obliged to pay a double tax. It has been compelled to pay 45 per cent. of the general tax for maintenance and, a like proportion of the cost of new buildings and repairs of old buildings in the rest of the State, besides maintaining its own insane and providing additional buildings in the City of New-York.

The bill now approved by Mayor Strong is substantially the same as the measure on which he refused to take action last year. It provides that the insane paupers in the asylums in New-York City be turned over to the State thirty days after the bill takes effect; the institutions of the city to be turned over to the State are to be known hereafter as the Manhattan State Hospital.

New-York was the last county of the State to come in under the State Care act.

MR. NIXON MAKES A SPEECH.

Speaker Fish Dislikes Responsibility in the Reference of Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A speech from Mr. Nixon of Chautauqua opened the session of the House this morning. It was occasioned over the question as to which committee the bill of Mr. Brennan, prohibiting railroads from discriminating in rates against shippers by canal should be referred.

When the bill was read for the first time, it having been introduced yesterday, Mr. Nixon demanded that the Chair refer it to the Committee on Railroads.

Speaker Fish stated a similar question over a similar bill had arisen yesterday, and he at that time referred the matter to the House.

It was the Speaker's duty to refer the bill, insisted Mr. Nixon.

"Not without the approval of the House," answered the Speaker.

Then Mr. Nixon began his speech. The rule of the House was that when a bill related to a certain matter it should be referred to the particular committee which had such matters under consideration. The bill before the House dealt with the question of railroads and should go to that committee.

Mr. Stanchfield interrupted Mr. Nixon to remind him that he had made no motion and that he was talking out of order Mr. Stanchfield said he would like a similar privilege at some time.

"Yes, but there are exceptions," said the Speaker.

An amendment that the bill go to the Canal Committee was made by Mr. Brennan, who said that the measure related more to canals than to railroads. The amendment was lost by a vote of 23 to 50, and Mr. Nixon's motion to refer to the Railroad Committee was carried.

Mr. Brennan raised the question that a quorum was not present, but the Chair ruled the question out of order, as the reference had already been made.

The Controller sent to the House a report stating that the expenses of the volunteer life-saving corps of inland waters of the State for the year 1894 and 1895 was in the aggregate $11,000. The report had been called for by the House, the Speaker said, and it would be ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. O'Grady—Appropriating $21,400 for advances by the State Controller to the clerks of the two houses of the Legislature for contingent expenses and clerk hire.

Mr. Andrews—Prohibiting the stamping of imitation goods as silver or coin silver.

Mr. Barth—Allowing barber shops to be open in Brooklyn and Richmond County on Sundays; also providing successors for the Commissioners of Washington Square at Stapleton, Richmond County.

Mr. Storm—Providing that the Capitol Commission shall be the consulting architect instead of the architect in the construction of State buildings. This would restore the rights of individual architects to prepare plans for State buildings, such as normal schools, and armories, which the law of last year took away. This law provided that the Capitol Commissioner should prepare such plans without charge.

Mr. Armstrong's bill amending the mechanics' lien law with the reference to the filing of liens was passed.

Adjourned until Monday night at 8:30 o'clock.

Speaker Fish Urges Activity.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—After the adjournment of the session to-day, Speaker Fish called the Chairmen of the various committees into his private room and requested them to keep their committees hard at work in order that the business before the House might be cleared up and that an early adjournment be had.

TO COIN STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR

Director Preston Ordered to Prepare for Doing the Work at Once.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Carlisle has directed Mint Director Preston to prepare to coin standard silver dollars at the Philadelphia and New-Orleans mints. The amount of coinage to be executed has not yet been determined, but it is probable that not more than 7,000,000 standard silver dollars will be coined. The seigniorage on this will also be declared and coined, and this will not make, all told, more than $10,000,000.

Two things will happen as the result of this decision to coin standard silver dollars, viz.: The reopening of the New-Orleans mint on a small scale, and the continuance of coining operations at the Philadelphia mint. Mr. Preston says that by Tuesday night next all the gold bullion at the Philadelphia mint will have been coined, and he does not think that any gold bullion will be transferred from Sub-Treasuries or mints elsewhere to Philadelphia at present. As the appropriation for coining subsidiary silver is well nigh exhausted, the force of the Philadelphia mint would have been furloughed without pay, unless the coinage of standard silver dollars, for which he had a sufficient present appropriation, had been decided upon.

There was, he said, pressing need for the coinage of subsidiary silver, and as soon as the necessary money was provided by Congress, this class of coinage would be resumed.

DRAFT OF NEW CONSTITUTION

Some of the Things the Republican County Committee's Men Propose.

The Republican County Committee's Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Constitution met last night at the headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street. Abraham Gruber presided. A draft of a new constitution was outlined.

It will retain the old clause refusing office holders the right to be delegates to conventions or members of committees. It will provide for an intermediary Assembly district organization, which will give the Assembly district leaders more power while pretending to retain the election-district system. It will provide for the raising of funds for expenses through small subscriptions from all enrolled Republicans, somewhat after the plan of Tammany.

The constitution also may make some changes in the basis of representation at the Senatorial and Congressional District Conventions that may be useful to Mr. Platt especially in securing delegates this year in the Congressional districts.

Can Ship American Cattle in Bond.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 24.—An order in Council has been passed by the Dominion Government, permitting American cattle to be shipped in bond to the port of St. John, N. B., for shipment to England. One of the provisions of the order is that the cattle must not come in contact with Canadian cattle.

Valkyrie's Shipkeeper Ill.

Peter Donnolly, sixty-two years old, the shipkeeper of the yacht Valkyrie, was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and taken to the Long Island College Hospital. He fell overboard about two weeks ago, and it is thought that he was then suffering from a slight shock.

GYMNASTICS FOR WOMEN

Dr. Eliza M. Mosher Believes in Training Mind and Body.

COLLEGE GIRLS GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS

Views of the New Woman's Dean of Michigan University on Higher Education and Physical Development.

Dr. Eliza M. Mosher of Brooklyn, who has been appointed as the first Woman's Dean of the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, is not given to talking for publication. She does not like to be a subject of interviews. But at the request of a personal friend she consented yesterday to answer a few questions upon education, mental and physical, for women.

It has been taken for granted, considering the position she is to occupy, that Dr. Mosher, who is also to be Professor of Hygiene in the Michigan University, is a believer in the so-called higher education for women.

"But, I say there is no 'higher education,'" she said yesterday. "A student cannot begin to reach to the highest in a college course, and no one, man or woman, can go too high. During the four years a student remains at college he or she only makes a beginning in real study.

"Every man and woman, I believe, should study. By that I mean they should be students of books through the whole course of their lives.

"The line of study to be followed should be that which the individual taste and inclination dictates. It need not be in a line with the occupation of the individual, although that would naturally follow. Study in any direction gives cultivation, and I have never known information of any kind which did not sooner or later prove of value to its possessor. I have never learned anything myself, simple or difficult, that I did not afterward find useful.

"I believe that every woman who can, should have a college education, provided she has the intellectual ability. Every girl does not have the ability to take a college course."

"How does a college education for women affect them in their domestic life?" Dr. Mosher was asked.

"The best housekeepers, I find, are usually those women who have had a college education. That conclusion is the result of my ripened experience. I did not think so at first. I was inclined to believe the opposite. As I go in and out of different houses in my professional work I can see that the college women seem to do their housekeeping the most easily, and they have the best cared-for houses.

"A college woman quickly learns to economize her time and strength. Her children have better care than those of almost any other class of women. I could point out a dozen college women here in Brooklyn who manage large houses and do more work than the average woman can. For a good housekeeper, give me the college woman every time. Her success is due to her mental training. She has learned to analyze and classify.

"I believe in studying Latin and Greek—a classical education. It is not so much for the actual good the particular studies may do the girl; it is for the mental training she gets, the mental gymnastics, that the work is valuable.

"I think the happiness of married life depends to a great extent upon the education of the woman. An interesting experience came to me at one time because of my belief in that theory. It was when I was a professor at Vassar College. I had made, I think, an after-dinner speech in favor of the highest education for women. Not long after, I met the Superintendent of Public Schools of a neighboring town, and he began a conversation upon women's education.

"'I do not believe in so much study for women,' he said. 'I do not want my wife to commence to talk about books when I come home all tired out.'

"'No,' I answered, 'but you want your wife to understand enough about books to be able to talk to you of other things. For the first twenty years after she is married, a woman is usually confined closely at home. She has her house and her children to care for. If she has not a good stock of knowledge on hand she has so little time for self-development that her mind gradually grows smaller and smaller. In the meantime, during that twenty years, the husband is out in the business world, mixing with all sorts of people and getting the best education of his life. At the end of that twenty years there is a great gulf between the husband and his wife, which additional years are apt to increase rather than diminish.'

"That man confessed to me that his own domestic life was very much what I had described, and that his wife, at the end of the day, had nothing to talk to him about but her domestic trials. He sent me a magazine not long afterward in which he had an article advocating educational advantages for women, and saying that he had been converted to the belief by a professor in a woman's college."

"What is the effect of college life upon the physical health of women, and do not many eminent physicians oppose it?" Dr. Mosher was asked.

"It has been my experience," she replied, "that as a girl's health improves, and that she grows stronger during her college life. The physicians who have opposed college life for girls have been those, I think, who have seen and judged only the few whose health has been impaired. The girls who suffer are usually the candy and cake eaters, those who are always eating between meals, and who make a breakfast on coffee and indulge in a simple luncheon of pickles. Or they are the overconscientious girls, and there are such, whose conscientiousness outweighs their judgment, and who sit up nights to worry over their examinations.

"The physical side of college education? That depends upon where a girl stands when she enters college. I believe in directed physical work for general development. If a girl has lived a sedentary, indoor life, she must begin with the simplest work in the gymnasium, and gradually her course of training is enlarged as she is ready for it.

"Before entering the gymnasium the student should receive a careful physical examination by a physician accustomed to that kind of work. That last remark should be emphasized. Next, the student should be turned over to the gymnasium director for physical measurements and strength tests. The physician and the physical director together should decide upon the grade of work for each student.

"The way I solved the problem at Vassar College, where I was the college physician, was to have the physical examination made while the mother of the student, or whatever relative was with her, was still at the college. From this mother or other relative I obtained a general history of the girl's previous physical life. I had a record book made for the purpose, in which I put down the physical history of the student and the result of our examinations. If I had learned that in the family of any student there was a tendency to trouble of the heart, lungs, or to rheumatism, or any other weakness, she was specially guarded from anything that might produce those diseases.

"That book is the only one of the kind of which I have ever heard, and it was very valuable. It was still in use at Vassar when I last heard from there.

"For a system of exercise in the gymnasium, I believe in taking the best from all the systems. The Swedish system is very good in schools, where there can be no apparatus. Otherwise, I should use it only where it seemed advisable in the course of general work. I thoroughly believe in gymnastic games and all sorts of out-door athletics where girls are sufficiently developed physically to take part in them."

"What do you think of heavy work in the gymnasium?" Dr. Mosher was asked.

"I believe in heavy work for women," she said, "provided they begin gymnasium work while young, or, when taking it up later, beginning carefully and slowly work up. I do not believe in heavy gymnastics for grown-up infants in physical work. Under proper conditions it is valuable."

"Is it necessary for women to have a knowledge of physiology and hygiene?"

"My experience has been that where a girl is carefully instructed about the machinery of the human body and the way it works, she is more interested in the management and care of it. It is wise to teach all that can be taught thoroughly."

"How should she take up this study?"

"I should have her begin with botany and go on with biology, zoology, human anatomy, human physiology, hygiene, physical culture, physiological psychology, &c. Beginning with botany, the student learns the fundamental principles of living tissues. Why is all this necessary? Because the tendency of the population of the world is to dwell in cities. To do this and maintain the physical health of the masses it is necessary that the workers of the world should understand the fundamental laws of life the better to meet the conditions which exist in cities."

"What do you think are the necessary conditions for an ideal gymnasium?"

"I can give you the 'dont's' for a gymnasium more easily than the 'do's.' They all come from examples that have come under my observation.

"Don't have underground exercise rooms.

"Don't put the baths in the coldest corner of the place.

"Don't put the bathrooms in a place where the temperature will be lowered every time the outer door is opened.

"Don't put floors in the baths that will absorb the water and remain constantly wet.

"Don't hide water and waste pipes out of sight.

"Don't run them under marble or tiled floors. The plumber's bill will be sufficient without the additional cost of retiling.

"Don't put 100 women into a dozen dressing rooms or a dozen baths.

"Don't have the women's swimming bath in a public hall.

"Don't put lockers into narrow corridors.

"Don't have lockers for which it is necessary to carry a key."

Dr. Mosher may have a chance to say something about the women's gymnasium at the University of Michigan. Subscriptions are being raised by the people of Michigan to put a fifty-thousand-dollar addition to the men's gymnasium for the use of the women. The sum of $35,000 has already been subscribed. Dr. Mosher will have charge of the gymnasium when it is completed.

Dr. Mosher is a member of the American Electropeutic Asociation of Broklyn, the Kings County Medical Society, the Woman's Club of Brooklyn, and one of her friends says of her: "She is one of the strongest and sweetest women I ever knew."

CHARGED WITH STEALING A DIAMOND

Miss Caroline Latimer Says Frederick T. Wagner Took Her Ring.

Frederick T. Wagner, thirty-four years old, of 227 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night by Detective Sergts. Roche and Mulvey of the Central Office squad, on a charge of grand larceny, and, although he protested, he was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station.

John Latimer and his family live in the handsome brownstone front house, 61 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Latimer ordered new gas burners to be put in his house some time ago, and on the afternoon of Dec. 18, Wagner was sent to put them in.

Just before Wagner arrived at the house, Miss Caroline Latimer took a bath, and, as was her custom at such times, placed her two-hundred-and-twenty-five-dollar diamond ring in a saucer on the table in the rear room on the third floor.

Wagner was in the room about fifteen minutes, and Miss Latimer says that no other person entered the room during her absence.

After he had left, she entered the room to get her ring, and found that it had disappeared.

The detectives found Wagner yesterday, and Miss Latimer identified him as the man who had put in the gas fixtures. His picture is No. 1,040 in the Rogues' Gallery. He will be arraigned before Justice Walsh this morning.

Wagner was arrested in 1883 and was sent by the late Judge Moore to the Elmira Reformatory for two and a half years on the charge of burglary. He had entered the residence of Bishop Littlejohn, who at that time lived at 170 Remsen Street. The Bishop was absent, and Wagner said he had been sent to repair the gas burners. The servants allowed him to enter every room in the house, and when Bishop Littlejohn arrived home he ascertained that jewelry and diamonds valued at nearly $1,000 had been stolen.

MISS ANTHONY SYMPATHIZES WITH CUBA

Finances of the Woman's Suffrage Association Are Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—At the morning session of the Woman's Suffragist Congress a gavel trimmed with Colorado silver was presented to Miss Anthony.

Miss Anthony read a letter from Senator William Call of Florida introducing A. H. Andrada, the American-Cuban. Mr. Call explained in his letter that Señor Andrada desired to be recognized by the association, and hoped that at some time during the congress a resolution of sympathy would be passed. The letter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

"We have a sort of fellow-feeling with the Cubans," said Miss Anthony. "We women know what it is to be deprived of self-government, and know what it is to be taxed when we don't have a hand in the assessments. Women are often taxed higher than men, anyhow. We can sympathize with them, and I would like to see them have a right to say how they will govern themselves."

Mrs. Harriett Taylor-Upton of Ohio was given a vote of thanks for her report as Treasurer, which showed she handled twice as much money in 1895 as in the preceding year. The finances of the association were shown to be in excellent condition.

George W. Catt of New-York, husband of the general organizer of the association, read a paper on the lessons of the woman's rights victory in Utah.

CARRYING MANY EXCURSIONISTS

Steamship Columbia Sails for the West Indies—Other Departures.

The Hamburg-American steamship Columbia sails for West Indian ports to-day, bearing a number of excursionists to West India and Windward Island ports. The vessel is scheduled to touch at twelve ports before her return here during the latter part of February.

Among the excursionists are Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Beard, Charles L. Smith, Frederick Diodate Thompson, Col. William Hester, George M. Loughlin, Waldeman Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bliss, R. Crasemann, W. S. Sherman, C. G. Weir, Col. George M. Moultin, J. C. Harris, and C. Reimers.

The Servia, sailing to-day, will have among her passengers for Liverpool Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cole, E. C. Larned, Thomas Le Boutillier, and H. Richardson.

Among those who are booked to sail by La Bretagne, for Havre, are Mr. and Mrs. A. Chandon, Mr. and Mrs. D. I. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Texier, and O. L. Sypher.

Creditors Miss Joseph Ryan.

Joseph Ryan, a plumber at 280 Boulevard, is reported to have left the city owing a considerable amount to his creditors, and the Sheriff has taken possession of his place of business, in which there is still a considerable

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Izeyl—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00. Matinée.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:15. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Michael and His Lost Angel—8:00. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Mavourneen — 8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Night Clerk—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Sie Wird Geknesst—8:15. Matinée—Welheim Tell—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cycle Show—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Il Trovatore 8:15. Matinée—Lucia di Lammermoor and Cavalleria Rusticana.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:10. Matinée.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15. Matinée—2:15.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	18	30	33
6 A. M.	18	31	35
9 A. M.	16	35	36
12 M.	20	36	38
4 P. M.	22	38	39
6 P. M.	21	39	40
9 P. M.	20	41	41
12 P. M.	19	39	40

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....37.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....36.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 19.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years 30.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Cloudy.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TIMES has published a thirty-six page pamphlet under the title "The Venezuela Dispute," containing Prof. John Bach McMaster's history of the Monroe doctrine from THE TIMES of Jan. 2, the President's message of Dec. 17, the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, an accurate map of the territory in dispute, the original announcement of the Monroe doctrine from the message of President James Monroe, together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward. The pamphlet can be had at all news stands and at the Publication Office of THE TIMES; price 5 cents.

THE DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY.

The Free Silver Party has fixed the date for a National Convention, one month later than that of the Republican Party, and has selected the same city, St. Louis. That of the Democrats will be held at Chicago and between the dates of the two others. This sequence of the conventions opens up an interesting subject of reflection, and one which the Democratic leaders should consider with the utmost care and also with the utmost candor. The one question as to which the attitude of each of the two great parties cannot distinctly be defined in advance is that of the currency. Every one knows that the Republicans will declare for protection in general terms, and the radical and sweeping tariff passed by their majority in the House will remain as a definite measure of the minimum of protection that they would enact were they to obtain complete control of the Government. The Democrats, on the other hand, will stand by the principles of the present tariff, with a proper statement of the way in which the defects in applying those principles should be remedied. We certainly do not regard the tariff as a minor issue, nor do we believe that it will fail to exercise an important influence upon the result of the election. But the fight will be along well-known lines, and the only difference, as compared with other elections, will be that the Democrats will have the advantage of position, since any change will be feared by business men.

The currency question, however, is an open one to an extent not creditable to either party. It is very desirable for the whole country that it should definitively be settled. We do not look for an explicit statement from the Republican Convention. None has ever yet been made, and the signs are not favorable to one now. None of the gentlemen from whom the candidate is likely to be selected has felt himself at liberty to avow a definite opinion. Mr. HARRISON has contented himself with the negative record of his Administration, and has not been goaded to an utterance even by the extremely damaging statement, confirmed by Senator SHERMAN, that the mischievous legislation of 1890 was devised to save the President the embarrassment of acting on a free-coinage bill. Mr. REED has made no sign under the sting of the amazing interview in which Senator CHANDLER is reported to represent his views as of the most wabbling character. Mr. MCKINLEY also is silent, though his silence is of a different character and results from his ceasing to talk silver doctrine. While the more prominent candidates for the nomination of the Republican Convention are thus studiously non-committal, the Republicans in Congress are hardly less so, and the Republican plurality in the Senate gave the Finance Committee to the free-silver men as the result of a deliberate bargain.

A party whose tendencies are thus indicated is plainly not in a courageous mood, nor armed to resist the influences that will be brought to bear upon it by the free-silver leaders still connected with it. When its convention meets, it will have to face the threat of a free-silver candidate for the Presidency taken from its own ranks, with a chance of such a candidate making serious inroads upon the Electoral votes of the extreme West, which have been confidently relied on, and are, in all probability, necessary to its election of a President. It would, therefore, be in no way surprising if the Republican Convention should make a compromise with the free-silver faction and adopt a platform capable of construction in a double sense, facing, to paraphrase LOWELL on the old Whig platforms, "due West by East."

If this should occur, what will the Democratic Party do? It may be confronted by very much the same problem as the Republicans have to face. It will be asked to temporize, to compromise, and to frame a platform on which, for instance, Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. BLACKBURN can alike stand. And the number of Democrats who, as the case now stands, would be drawn off by a free-silver independent movement is probably greater than the number of Republicans who would take a like course. Nevertheless, we do not hesitate for a moment in saying that the highest expediency as well as the greatest service to the country would require that a non-committal Republican platform should be met by a Democratic platform declaring explicitly for the maintenance of gold payments and the retirement of redeemed legal-tender notes. With the issue that would thus be presented, and a candidate fairly representing this policy, the Democrats would sweep the country. They would draw very heavily from the Republican candidates, and even if there were no third party in the field would win a decisive majority of the Electoral votes. For this question must be settled sooner or later, and in favor of the gold standard, and the pressure is steadily increasing. The temper of the business men of the land has been sorely tried by the enormous needless losses to which they have been subjected by uncertainty and doubt. The load of debt contracted to redeem the notes that are not and cannot be paid—it will be over $260,000,000 when the pending loan is taken—is of itself a serious evil, but it is insignificant compared to the general losses inflicted by the want of confidence in the currency. If the plain way out were pointed by the Democratic Party, the people would flock to its standard in force that would bear down all opposition.

AN "OUTRAGE."

Good Government, "the official journal of the Civil Service Reform League," publishes the first number of its fifteenth volume in this city, its office having been transferred from Washington. In reviewing the record of the reform for the past year reference is made to some exceptions in the general progress, and the appointment of GEORGE P. LORD is thus pointedly commented on:

"Another outrage has recently been committed by the Governor of New-York, much to the surprise and mortification of his friends, by the appointment of a notorious spoils politician to a place in the State Civil Service Commission, thus turning over the administration of the merit system to one of its sworn enemies. The appointment was recommended by Lieut. Gov. SAXTON. This transaction is all the more amazing, as both Gov. MORTON and Lieut. Gov. SAXTON have professed to be friends of reform. Their professions are now under serious doubt. Fortunately, the reform movement that has survived the unscrupulous hostility of Govs. HILL and FLOWER will have vitality enough to survive the feeble faithlessness of Gov. MORTON. But this betrayal of the good cause certainly should call into action the keenest vigilance on the part of its friends, especially as a large majority of the politicians in the Legislature will, whenever they can do so without raising a storm, avail themselves with delight of every chance to cripple the administration of the merit system."

ENEMIES OF "HOME RULE."

The purpose of PLATT and of the politicians who dance at his piping, in seeking to break down the present Police Department of the city and to get rid of ROOSEVELT, is to gain control of the department and turn it to their own use. They wish to make it an engine of blackmail and corruption again for their profit, using its power, as Tammany used it, to bring the community into subjection to their party machine. The difference is that they seek to use its patronage and its power of exacting tribute in State politics instead of local politics. The Tammany power was limited to the city, and the people of the city were able to overthrow it whenever they were aroused. The Platt power has its sinews in the State and is exercised through the Legislature, and now that it is in complete control at Albany it is seeking to get the municipality in its grasp. If it succeeds, it can hold it so long as it can control the Legislature, and it would use it to maintain control of that body.

This scheme for subjecting the government of cities to a party machine that derives its support from the rural vote began in the convention of 1894, which for the first time in the history of the State subordinated Constitutional revision to party ends. In its apportionment it deprived the cities of fair representation to increase the power of rural constituencies, because the latter were the stronghold of the Republican Party. The party counts upon this advantage to maintain control of the Legislature for years to come, and it proposes to use it for subjecting municipal interests to its power as a State organization.

The views of PLATT and the politicians who serve him are by no means limited to getting rid of ROOSEVELT and bringing the Police Department of this city into subjection to their machine. They propose to use the Greater New-York scheme as a means of bringing not only that, but other departments of this city and of Brooklyn, under their sway. In the Raines Excise bill they seek to gain control of the liquor power throughout the State, depriving local authorities of all supervision over the traffic and turning half the revenues derived from it over to the State for the purpose of strengthening their support in the rural districts.

ROOSEVELT and the Police Board, by an honest, independent, and vigorous administration, are vindicating home rule for cities. They are doing an immense service to the cause of local self-government by making it successful within the sphere of their official action. PLATT and his political gang do not wish it to succeed because they do not wish it to be maintained. Their chief purpose is to hold municipal administration in party politics and then use all the power and patronage that its control can give them for the benefit of their party machine in the State, relying upon sordid motives for maintaining their hold on the rural voter and upon party loyalty to retain their vote in the cities.

These men are the worst possible enemies of honest and decent municipal government and of home rule for cities, through which alone that kind of government can be had. They have been opposed to every reform movement in this city and have done their best to hinder and obstruct improvement during the past year. Their hostility is directed especially against ROOSEVELT and the Police Board because they are sticking to reform principles and vindicating the safety of home rule for cities. Let them succeed in their schemes, and they will drag city government back to the slough of corruption and blackmail and will bind and plunder the municipalities of the State without mercy.

RAILROADS AND CANAL.

It is to be hoped that there is nothing ominous in the transfer from the Committee on Canals to the Committee on Railroads in the Assembly of the bill introduced by Mr. BRENNAN prohibiting railroads from discriminating in their freight charges against shippers who make use of canal transportation. The canals belong to the State, and it is generally presumed that the Canal Committee will be favorable to their interests. The Railroad Committee is not presumed to be favorable to railroad interests as opposed to those of the people, but it has sometimes proved to be so. As the requirements and restrictions of this bill apply directly to railroads, it would seem proper to refer it to the Railroad Committee, but there was something suspicious in the eagerness of its Chairman to have control of it, and the Chairman of the Canal Committee in his desire to retain it seemed to be solicitous about its fate.

There should certainly be something done at this session for the protection of the canals, upon which the State is to begin a system of improvements costing many millions of dollars. If the charges made by the boat owners' association are true—and it is easy enough for a legislative committee to find out whether they are true or not—the canals have been suffering for years from discriminations that are manifestly unjust. As to the practice of the railroads in making contracts with shippers whereby they discriminate in favor of those agreeing not to use the canals and against those who will not so agree, the State Railroad Commission has repeatedly testified to that, and has recommended action by the Legislature to put a stop to it.

Another grievance of the boat owners is the virtual control of the elevators at Buffalo and this city by the railroads, or in their interests, and a serious discrimination in elevator charges against the canals for the transfer of grain. The legal limitation of these charges is said to be evaded and a heavy handicap put upon the canals in their competition for grain transportation. This is particularly outrageous on account of the State ownership of the canals, and it has not only seriously hampered the waterway traffic, but as a consequence it has been diverting the grain trade from this to other ports. The grain trade means very largely the export trade, and upon the export trade the import trade depends. If it is true that an elevator monopoly under the control of railroads has been throttling the Erie Canal at Buffalo and putting unfair exactions upon canalboats at this city, it should be stopped if the State has to have elevators of its own for the exclusive service of the canal.

If the railroads of this State are really pursuing a deliberate policy of strangling canal competition, they are making a mistake. That competition only exists a little more than half the year, and it affects chiefly the transportation of grain, lumber, and other bulky commodities, but it is of vast importance in maintaining the volume of that class of traffic through the State and the volume of the foreign trade of this port. The value of this to the railroads in keeping up and increasing the much larger share of their traffic in which the canals are not competitors vastly more than offsets any direct loss from their competition. They ought to rejoice in the prosperity of the canals and do everything they can to promote it, and if this is not to their advantage it must be because they find some gain in diverting commerce away from this State and this city. But, whatever their policy may be, they should not be permitted to pursue it to the sacrifice of the larger interests of the people of this State and city. The canals should be protected as well as improved.

DISTRESS IN CUBA.

The dispatches announcing the pursuit of the force of GOMEZ by the Spanish troops and recounting the various engagements that have taken place may have had the effect of putting out of view the very important results that have been attained by his raid. The engagements themselves do not seem to be of much importance. Certainly none of them, nor all of them together, can be considered as decisive. They are simply such conflicts as must necessarily occur when an inferior force has made a bold, unexpected, and successful stroke and is retreating from it to a place of safety. It is necessary for it to do more or less fighting in order to cover its retreat, and the engagements between GOMEZ and the Spaniards for the past week do not seem to have had any larger importance than this statement would imply. They have been "affairs of the rearguard."

What is really of importance has been the demonstration made more clearly every day that the raid has been successful. While it was in progress, seeing that GOMEZ could have had no hope of attacking Havana or of establishing a secure position in its neighborhood, the destruction committed by his forces may have seemed to be in great part wanton. But it is now seen to have had a distinct military object and to have been an intelligent and effective act of war. The latest accounts set forth not only that provisions are very scarce in Pinar del Rio, but that in Havana itself, in consequence of the depredations committed by the flying column of the insurgents, prices have so risen that very serious and extensive distress is expected to ensue. It must be borne in mind that in the times of its greatest prosperity Cuba has been compelled to import a great part of its food supply. Its principal imports, indeed, are such necessaries of life as rice, flour, and preserved meats. From the coast these supplies are conveyed to the interior, and any interruption of communication must at once be followed by distress. Yet GOMEZ has succeeded in cutting the communications of the eastern part of the island, which had heretofore remained intact during the insurrection. The suffering at Pinar del Rio is expressly attributed to the capture of a convoy by the insurgents and the stoppage by them of transportation from the coast. Even in Havana, without besieging the city, for which his resources did not suffice, GOMEZ attained one of the objects of a successful siege, for it is reported that, although communication by sea has of course not been interrupted, prices in Havana are nearing "the siege point."

The relation of all this to the prospects of the insurrection is very obvious. With the withdrawal from production and transportation of a great part of the hands commonly engaged in them, and with the addition of something like 100,000 additional mouths, the burden put upon Spain merely for subsisting the troops and the population is enormous. Add that the dry season, supposed to be favorable to active military operations by the invaders and to their physical welfare, is half gone, and that the insurgents have a better position now than they had when it began, and it will be seen how slender the chance is that the insurrection can be suppressed before the advent of the season that is so dangerous to foreigners, and when the horrors of pestilence may be expected in addition to what already seems to be in some parts of the island the imminent danger of famine.

THAT "EMERGENCY" BILL.

The Republican press continues to complain and rage because the Dingley Tariff bill still lies on the table of the Senate Finance Committee, owing to the demand of the Senator from Nevada that the otherwise uniform increase of 15 per cent. shall be applied to the sugar duties The "emergency" is most urgent, we are told, and the Nation's industries are on the brink of ruin for lack of that additional 15 per cent., while JONES bars the way by insisting that the duties on sugar, which are below the general average, shall have the same increase which the bill gives to the duties on about 3,000 other products.

If it really is so important, as the Republicans say, that the bill should be reported and enacted promptly, for "revenue purposes," why don't they make that little concession to Mr. JONES, a concession strictly in accordance with the principle and pretended purpose of the bill?

The New-York Tribune, leading organ of the McKinley element in the Republican Party, asserted yesterday that the pending bill is—

"—a measure which no Senator having an ounce of patriotism in his composition can afford to vote against."

Our neighbor added that it would ruin any President to veto it. We set against these remarks of yesterday the following descriptions of this "wise and patriotic" bill, published by The Tribune a few days ago:

"It [the horizontal increase of 15 per cent.] is not necessary as to some articles or schedules, and would only swell the nominal advance and rates without yielding any additional revenue."—[New-York Tribune Dec. 25.]

"In some cases existing and highly unpopular monopolies would receive additional advantages to which they are not entitled."—[Tribune, Dec. 25.]

"Every attempt thus far to make a percentage advance in rates of duty which are partly specific and partly ad valorem has caused great confusion, vexatious misunderstandings, and much litigation, costly alike to the public and to the Government."—[Tribune, Dec. 25.]

"The calculation of new duties would be complicated and vexatious, the increase [of 15 per cent.] would only aggravate the absurdly unjust and in some cases infamously corrupt discriminations of the present tariff, it would in some offensive instances make the ratio so high as to invite criticism, while adding nothing to the revenue, and it would in other cases continue the loss through fraudulent undervaluations which now result from ad valorem duties only."—[Tribune, Dec. 27.]

"If the present law, in its outrageous discriminations and illogical inequalities, is, as he [the President] said on a memorable occasion, a piece of 'perfidy and dishonor,' what can be said by him of a bill which is manifestly not designed to wipe out these discriminations and inequalities, or even to make them less offensive, but only to raise them in degree, and to that extent, of course, accentuate them? Surely, he cannot sign such a bill"—[Tribune, Dec. 29.]

This is the bill "which," The Tribune now says, "no Senator having an atom of patriotism in his composition can afford to vote against," and which the President must approve if he would avoid "ruin."

But we do not see how he is to have an opportunity to approve it unless the Republicans shall consent to apply the increase of 15 per cent. to the only duties which were not touched, thus enlarging the sugar rate a little, or from 40 to 46 per cent. Up to this time no Republican authority has ventured to explain why the sugar duties were not disturbed, and why the Republican Party in Congress regards with so much aversion and hostility the application of the horizontal increase to those duties in an "emergency revenue" bill.

MYTHICAL MILLIONS.

During the last few days two or three new "foreign estates" have engaged the attention of expectant "heirs" in this country, and fresh efforts have been made by claimants to obtain possession of some of the old ones. A lawyer practicing in this city remarked on Thursday last that he intended to visit England and make an investigation there, in behalf of himself and his relatives, (all "heirs,") concerning an estate of "about $85,000,000," which was left by DAVID SEYMOUR STRAUSS, in 1821, and "is still in Chancery." These claimants, it appears, have been trying for three decades to establish their title.

We suppose that this is the estate to which reference was made on the 20th inst. by The Syracuse Post, although The Post called it "the David Seymour Smith estate of $80,000,000, which has been in the Bank of England for the past three-quarters of a century." There are "heirs" in Syracuse, and the father of one of them "was first cousin to DAVID SEYMOUR SMITH, who left the fortune."

What a curious old delusion this is! These "heirs" can easily ascertain that there is no such fortune either "in Chancery" or "in the Bank of England" for the unfound descendants of DAVID SEYMOUR SMITH (or STRAUSS) or any other man.

ARMENIA IN THE SENATE.

The resolution concerning Armenia, as reported by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, which was passed by the Senate yesterday, is quite unobjectionable. It is equally plain that of itself it will be quite ineffectual. It calls attention to the outrageous violations of the treaty of Berlin which have been permitted by the Turkish Government, and which are known to all the world, and in effect it calls upon the treaty powers to lay aside the mutual jealousies which have thus far prevented them from enforcing collectively upon the Sultan the fulfillment of his pledges.

If this most desirable object could have been attained, it would have been attained before this, and without reference to the opinion of the Congress of the United States. We have abstained from taking part in any negotiation whatever concerning the balance of power in Europe. Our abstention from such negotiations is necessary to the maintenance of our contention that European powers must for their parts abstain from importing European questions to this hemisphere. As it passed the Senate the resolution is a simple expression of the demands of humanity and civilization, from which nobody can dissent without avowing himself in favor of inhumanity and barbarism.

Such significance as the resolution has is to be deduced rather from the debate than from its own terms. There was a distinct significance in the decisive rejection of Senator CALL's substitute demanding that the Armenian atrocities be stopped "either by peaceful negotiation or by force of arms." There was also some significance in the remark of Senator FRYE that if he had had his way a Congressional memorial would have been sent to Russia inviting her to a separate intervention in the interest of the Armenian Christians and pledging to her the support of the United States in such intervention. That is not a very discreet utterance for a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, but we are not used to expect discretion from Mr. FRYE. The spirit of it, however, is that of all Mr. FRYE's countrymen, and if Russia should undertake to act in the spirit of it, she might at least be sure of encountering no opposition from the United States.

Natural as it is to sympathize with the expressions of mingled indignation, irony, amusement, and contempt that burst forth when ALFRED AUSTIN'S appointment as Laureate was announced, a calmer view of the matter will reveal that these criticisms are mostly undeserved and that they are all founded on mistaken ideas as to the purposes for which an official versifier is needed, or at any rate used, by the English Government. The fact that several of the recent Laureates happened to be poets, as well, has tended to confuse the public mind and to inspire the mistaken notion that this appointment is, in some mysterious way, a sort of national stamp or guarantee, declaring that the person upon whom it has been affixed is possessed of certain literary qualifications. Of course, it is nothing of the sort and does not pretend to be. There is no reason to suppose that even once, in official circles, while possible candidates for this office were under consideration, was the question raised, Who is the greatest poet in England? There was, indeed, no more reason why that inquiry should be made when choosing a Laureate than when picking out a man to be Consul at Key West or Ambassador at Pekin. What was wanted was simply a person who not only could, but would, write verses to order, on assigned topics and expressing the sentiments of his employers. Mr. AUSTIN both can and will do that; SWINBURNE, or WATSON, or MORRIS could, but wouldn't. This would seem to settle the matter. Therefore his rivals were, not the men just mentioned, but EDWIN ARNOLD and others of his class, and therefore was the selection a decidedly judicious one. What's the odds, anyhow?

In what refreshing contrast to the cruel remarks made by Mayor STRONG to Commissioner HARBURGER about saloons were those uttered in the Assembly by Mr. TRAINOR! There were no hideous references in Mr. TRAINOR'S speech to almshouses and penitentiaries, no cynical disregard for vested interests, no intimation that it would be a good thing to decrease, even a little, the number of saloons; instead, there were touching appeals in behalf of the poor widows and orphans who are now threatened with expulsion from many a humble little corner groggery and a subsequent necessity for resorting to work as the dreadful but only possible means of gaining a livelihood. If the Assemblymen listened to these supplications with dry eyes they are worse men than we had supposed.

Science and Art Honors to Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Reichsanzeiger announced that the Emperor has appointed Prince Bismarck a Knight of the "Ordre Pour le Mérité" for science and art.

PICTURES AT THE LOTOS CLUB

American figure painters contribute nearly half a hundred pictures to the January exhibition of the Lotos Club. The works have been brought together and arranged by William T. Evans of the Art Committee, to whom much credit is due for judicious selection and intelligent grouping.

The pleasant gallery of the club has rarely made a more attractive showing than under the present encouraging conditions, where native talent makes so creditable a display. A few men stand prominently out with noteworthy examples, among whom must be mentioned Elliott Daingerfield, who is represented by two religious pictures, one of which, "Could Ye Not Watch With Me One Hour?" (12) is by far the most ambitious and the most successful work this painter has yet shown. The color, though low in key, is rich and full, the sentiment is sustained and the whole idea is intelligently carried out.

Nor has P. P. Ryder recently been seen to as much advantage as in his simple, naïve and thoroughly serious panel of "Boys Playing Marbles," (35,) that seems a sort of compromise between the manner of a Millet and that of a Bonvin. It is frankly handled, in a way creditable to the artist, and in the best of methods. The title fully explains the subject, save that no thought of posing suggests itself. The boys have been caught, as it were, unconsciously at their game and the realism is most evident.

Notwithstanding faults of hardness and a certain dry quality in the painting of George de Forest Brush's Indian picture, "Mourning Her Brave," (5,) it is a keen pleasure to turn to the canvas. Nothing more original has been done in recent years by an American painter. Other than the faults referred to, there is nothing small about this picture but its size; in other respects it is large indeed, and shows an intellectual side to Mr. Brush's art not, alas, always present in the work of our native painters. The squaw on the side hill, the loneliness, dreary desolation, and grief, are wonderfully expressed, while the detail has been evidently thought out with great care.

Close by each other are works by two very graceful, decorative painters—Thomas W. Dewing and H. Siddons Mowbray. A portrait by the first is fascinating in its feminine delicacy, deliciously painted and drawn with skill. The elusive manner of handling, and the delightful ease with which the man controls his pigment, are difficult to analyze, but more difficult to leave, as one stands before the canvas. Equally dexterous, Mr. Mowbray seems to play with the difficulties that bother most of his craftsmen. His women, too, are graceful creatures, refined of face, supple of limb, and artistic in every line. His drawing shows his excellent and thorough academic training, while he is never at a loss for ideas. His present contribution is entitled "Floréal," (31,) and is a circular panel, of several figures in robes of pale greens, pinks, and mauve-colored draperies, with a background of landscape of such suggestively delicate tones as only a genuine poet might conceive.

"An Ideal Head," (1,) by Edward A. Bell, is sound in painting, personal in treatment, and much out of the commonplace. By C. Y. Turner, there is a modest little composition of a man seated by a sickbed, listening to "The Judge's Confession." It has much simple force and dignity, while in the painting there is a directness that is convincing. Two of Henry O. Walker's recent works, one a prize winner at a late exhibition, are hung. They are "The Enchanted Wood" and "The Vision," and represent him at his best. The women and children are refined types, the color is harmonious, and the sentiment pure. A more realistic, every-day composition, is a single figure by Irving R. Wiles, of a girl under a tree, entitled "Day Dreams," which is painted freely enough and has considerable charm.

Nude figures in the open air give Herbert Denman the chance to display his cleverness in "Nymphs and Sirens," (13,) a highly decorative scheme of pale opalescent color, and contrasts of flesh against dainty greens. Charles C. Curran has two contributions, one a view of the last Sculpture Society exhibition, looking from one gallery into another. Groups of figures, one or two of them portraits, mingle with the decorations and the statuary, while the whole is pleasantly reminiscent of one of the most agreeable of recent art shows.

A somewhat dark picture by Eastman Johnson is "The Prisoner of State"; there is an early and not too satisfactory Winslow Homer, "The Visit of the Mistress"; heads there are by Walter Shirlaw and Frederick Dielman, together with two of F. S. Church's familiar subjects, one of "Una and the Lion." By Frederick A. Bridgeman, a portrait of his daughter is painted with more freedom than usual. J. G. Brown has a ship's boat, full of fishermen, "Lost in the Fog." One of George H. Boughton's female figures is this time called "The Angler," though we know her for a studio model who has never cast a fly; Francis C. Jones has serious work in "On the Dunes," (22,) and less of it in "Fairy Tales," while Frank D. Millet is represented by an example unsatisfactory in the drawing and painting of the girl's head, though otherwise dexterous enough.

Clara McChesney exhibits "An Old Spinner" that is good, and would be better were it less directly inspired by the modern Dutchmen, whom the artist has studied far too intently, and at the expense of her own originality. Louis Moeller certainly succeeds in getting much character in his figures, combined with capital expression. There is other work by Will H. Low, Frank Russell Green, Henry Mosler, Theodore Robinson, Harry W. Watrous, Edgar M. Ward, Douglas Volk, and a highly finished little interior by Charles F. Ulrich.

Monday and Tuesday afternoons, Jan. 27 and 28, have been set aside for the ladies, when the gallery will be thrown open to those having cards of invitation.

DIALOGUES IN THE AIR.

—"They have Gomez in a trap."
"Why don't they take him to Madrid in triumph?"
"They can't. He is holding them."

"Who is the homely woman opposite you?"
"My wife."
"I beg your pardon. Anyhow, there's divorce."

—"He's always at work and never has a cent."
"He must be honest!"

—"A dollar for pulling your tooth! I suppose you intend this for my servant."
"For both of you."

—"I am sorry that I have broken your vase. Was it valuable?"
"It was old sèvres."
"Oh! I was afraid it might be new."

—"He threatened to kick me; what shall I do?"
"Sit down."

—"Are you sure that this autograph letter of Napoleon was never printed?"
"Certainly; it is quite illegible."

—"By what distinctive mark might your dead friend be identified?"
"He was deaf."

—"I read your essay twice."
"Thanks."
"And don't understand it yet."

—"He doesn't put on airs."
"A rare quality for a writer without talent."

—"Don't cry that way, little boy."
"In what way would you have me cry?"

—"Is he a distant relative?"
"Yes; he lives in Brooklyn."

—"A good jest by Du Maurier is the one about Botticelli: "I prefer Chianti."
"Chianti? I don't think I ever saw a painting by Chianti."

English Criticism of Dunraven.

From The London Saturday Review.

Lord Dunraven, it appears, regards his task as finished, and washes his hands of the whole affair. He brings a charge of blackguardly conduct against gentlemen with whom he has been on terms of sportsmanlike good-fellowship—charges involving personal and deliberate trickery and fraud. After an inquiry at which he admits that "everything that was proper" was done, his charge collapses, and his opponents are held "blameless," in every way. Surely under such circumstances it is usual at least to finish with an apology, and an expression of regret at having been so shockingly misled.

STILL TRUSTS IN ENGLAND

Venezuela Expects in the End to be Treated Justly.

HER HOPES EQUAL HER PATRIOTISM

An Address Marked by Great Moderation to Students Who Offered Their Services to the Country.

CARACAS, Jan. 18.—Among the various aggressive manifestations of the citizens of Caracas, since the news of President Cleveland's message was received, there has been none more striking than the numerous offers volunteered by the students of the university to take up arms in defense of the country against British aggression. This offer was formally made to President Crespo and his Cabinet in a fervid address on behalf of the students.

Dr. Juan Francisco Castillo, Minister of the Interior, responded at the request of the President, to the enthusiastic young men. His speech was very noteworthy for its earnest sentiments, and also for its ardent praise of President Cleveland and the United States. The following is a translation:

"Citizen Students: The Citizen General, Constitutional President of the Republic, has delegated to me the high honor to address you in his name.

"He listened to your speaker with great emotion, which was intensified by the knowledge that all of you were imbued with the same burning spirit of patriotism to which such splendid expression was given. He received with gratitude and deepest sensibility your spontaneous and generous proffer to the Government, whose duty it is to watch over the destinies of the people, to shield the dignity of the nation, and to maintain undiminished that heritage of rights which constitutes the entire worth and value of our very existence. He, therefore, desires me to convey to you his profoundest appreciation of the contribution that you made with such celerity to the mutual obligation of people and Government, to preserve the integrity of Venezuela's territory.

"The citizen-President deems such a proffer from the students of the university especially opportune and especially representative of the proud and dauntless spirit of free Venezuela. You are the flower of our country's youth; the chiefest heirs, in the rising generation, of Bolivar and Sucré, of Paez and Ribas; the intellect and the strength of the land as it will be to-morrow; the loyal and virtuous preservers, for the immediate future, of the democratic institutions for which so much blood has been shed. Inspired purely by amiable sentiment and jealousy of the national honor, remembering the past and thinking of the future, you, in the voluntary allegiance which you extend to-day to the Government, are in a peculiar way typical of the nation at large, which, without the slightest suggestion of hesitancy or conservatism in any quarter, has enthusiastically answered the summons of courage sent to us by the great North American Republic—that wonderful sister nation that has so amazed the world by her progress, her exemplary liberality, her gigantic growth, her popular liberty, and, above all, by her fearless insistence, through her noble President, upon the immortal principles of the Monroe doctrine—the guarantee and the safeguard of national rights in all America!

"The most conspicuous characteristic of ancient empires was the summary enlargement of their domains by force, without any regard for right. Modern nations are contradistinguished from these by nothing else so much as the spirit of respect for the feeble, in pursuance of which codes of international law, obligations of international courtesy and honor have been instituted to protect the weak against the greed of the mighty. And therefore, let us be undoubtingly hopeful that the great British nation, notwithstanding the majestic power that she boasts, will be ultimately brought to recognize the justice of Venezuela's sacred territorial cause. And let us also hope that this result will be the outcome of England's own and unassisted sense of decorum, and of the respect due to modern principles, which sanctify the equality of Governments before the bar of right.

"The citizen-President bids me say that the Government not only applauds your patriotism, but pledges you that its conduct will be wholly conformable to its duty, and that, should the boundary question unfortunately not be adjusted on terms satisfactory to the national dignity, the honor of Venezuela shall nevertheless remain inviolate, even though we have to perish amid the ruins of our national existence."

THE COMMISSION AT WORK.

First Business Meeting of the Venezuela Boundary Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Venezuelan Commission, all its members and its Secretary attending, held practically its first formal business session in its temporary quarters this morning, and made matters of record the result accomplished by its members acting independently the past two weeks.

It was found that considerable valuable information, geographical, historical, and of a legal nature, had been accumulated through the efforts of the Commissioners, working in special lines, and that valuable collections bearing on their work now in public and private libraries would be made accessible whenever desired. A great mass of material had already accumulated, and the commission had no doubt now that evidence sufficient to support definite decisions would be forthcoming. The principal formal action to-day was a direction issued to the Secretary to request the Department of State to furnish the commission all the information bearing on the question now in its archives.

Secretary Olney has already signified his willingness to place all the official documents of the department at the commission's disposal, and it is expected that a great amount of diplomatic correspondence, much of which has hitherto been considered confidential, will thus be made available. The commission asked that the documents be delivered after Monday next, when the permanent quarters will be occupied, and when safes will be provided to contain all articles of extreme value. The building in which the commission will hold its sessions is the most thoroughly fire-proof in Washington, and nothing has been left undone to make absolutely secure all material loaned to the commission.

Justice Brewer was compelled to leave the session at noon, after nearly two hours' attendance, in order to sit on the Supreme Court bench, when ex-President Harrison argued the case in which he is counsel. Just before he left, Director Charles D. Walcott of the Geological Survey, accompanied by Marcus Baker, the chief geographical expert of the Government, was admitted to the session to deliver and explain the elaborate maps of the physical conditions of Venezuela, and the northern part of South America, upon which the survey has been engaged for the last two days under the direction of Commissioner Gilman. The maps, which are blank as far as political divisions are concerned, give almost infinitesimal details of the rivers, ridges, paths, mines, and settlements of the disputed country, and upon them as bases all other maps of historical importance will be studied. Director Walcott and his experts being always within easy call of the commission for geographical advice.

The regular weekly conferences of the commission are not to be disturbed by visitors, a rule having been made to that effect. On other days, one or more of the Commissioners, as well as the Secretary, will always be in attendance to receive evidence, advice, or applications for information. Several members of Congress, among them Mr. Livingston of Georgia, and a number of attorneys, were confronted by this rule to-day.

Justice Brewer, on his way to the Capitol after to-day's meeting, told a reporter of The United Press that the commission was making excellent progress, and that while the great interest taken by the public in its proceedings was fully recognized and appreciated, it would be extremely injudicious to attempt to make public bits of evidence in a haphazard way, which might be exceedingly misleading and injurious to the work in hand.

The commission would not rest until it had secured sufficient information to enable an exhaustive consideration of the merits of the controversy, and in this it hoped to have the cordial co-operation of all even remotely concerned. Then, as speedily as possible, a judicial determination would be secured.

The Commission apointed Clifford C. Whitmore of Fremont, Ohio, Assistant Secretary, to have charge of the routine office work, thereby enabling the Secretary, Severo Malet-Prevost, to devote his whole attention to the arrangement and presentation of evidence to the commission. The commission then adjourned until next Friday, unless called together earlier by the President.

ROCHEFORT WILL HAVE A DUEL.

Edouard Drumont Fights for Severine, Whom L'Intransigeant Attacked.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that a duel is impending between Henri Rochefort, the widely known editor of L'Intransigeant, and Edouard Drumont, also a well-known literary man.

The trouble arose from a violent newspaper squabble between M. Rochefort and Mme. Séverine, a writer for the French press, M. Drumont having constituted himself the champion of the latter. Both M. Rochefort and M. Drumont have fought duels before.

Edouard Drumont is the author of "La France Juive" and the editor of La Libre Parole, which was a Boulangist journal and is anti-Semitic. Séverine, formerly assistant editor of Le Cri du Peuple, edited by Jules Vallès, is a writer on cases of poverty—at least, cases of poverty are her specialty. She investigates them, writes about those which she thinks are deserving, and collects money to relieve them. She writes for several newspapers, which is a pity, for her style is agreeable to one who reads it once a week and monotonous to one who reads it oftener. She wrote furiously against Max Lebaudy, "Le Petit Sucrier," who died of typhus at Amélie-les-Bains, and she has been censured for this. It is true that Lebaudy used his furloughs, granted for illness, to go to the races; and Le Gaulois, which may not be suspected of partiality for the Radicals, says that the young millionaire was not affected with tuberculosis, but cheated the physician who examined his case, when he applied for a discharge from the army, with purchased evidence.

ANXIETY AT JOHANNESBURG.

Joubert Says that Jameson's Raid was Against Law and Order.

PRETORIA, Jan. 24.—Gen. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the forces of the South African Republic, in a speech, at Heilbron, yesterday, in which he thanked the burghers for their prompt, energetic, and patriotic action in the recent troubles in the Transvaal, said that the raid of Dr. Jameson and his followers was not the work of the honorable and noble section of the British residents, but a cunning and insidious attempt to overthrow law and order.

He said that the Boers were proud of the sympathy manifested by the Government and people of the Cape Colony, and he foresaw a great future for South Africa if it were united. But, he said, quiet had not yet been restored. Weapons were still being discovered in the possession of men who had been called upon to give them up, showing that the fire of treachery still smoldered.

Dispatches from Johannesburg, represent matters as being quiet there, but a feeling of unrest pervades the populace, and the unemployed, of whom there are a great many, are becoming dangerous. They are leaving the city daily in small parties, but their destination or objects cannot be ascertained.

PRISONERS OF THE TRANSVAAL.

John Hays Hammond Among Those Not to be Admitted to Bail.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria saying that all the members of the Reform Committee who were arrested at Johannesburg would be admitted to bail on Friday, with the exception of Lionel Phillips, President of the Chamber of Mines; Col. Francis W. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, ex-Prime Minister of Cape Colony; Percy Farrar, proprietor of the South African paper, "Contry Life," and John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer.

The dispatch adds that the inquiry in the case of those arrested will probably take place on Wednesday next, after which most of the accused will be liberated.

SHOANS IMPRISONING MAKALLE.

Hands of Reporters Cut Off and an Italian Messenger Shot.

ROME, Jan. 24.—Advices from Massowah state that the situation at Makalle is unchanged. The Shoans, who are investing the Italian fortress, have redoubled their vigilance to prevent the Italians from sending out any news.

The Shoans have cut off the hands of three reporters whom they captured, and they also captured and shot a messenger who was endeavoring to get into the Italian fortress to carry the news to Major Galliano, the Commandant, of his promotion to the rank of Colonel.

President's Condolence to the Queen.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Foreign Office has issued the following: "The President of the United States of America, having received through Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, the mournful tidings of the death of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg, immediately made expression through Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, of his sincere condolence to the Queen."

West River and Burmah Convention.

PEKIN, Jan. 24.—The Chinese Government has agreed to comply with the demand of Great Britain, that the West River be opened to commerce, but makes the condition that China be allowed to retain the territory ceded under the Burmah-Chinese convention of 1894. The matter has been referred to Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister.

Russian Official Cholera Statistics.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The official cholera statistics for the week ending Jan. 18 show that there were twenty-four new cases and ten deaths.

Flagship Olympia at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The flagship Olympia arived at Nagasaki, Japan, today.

Serious Illness of the Belgian Queen.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24.—The Queen of the Belgians is seriously ill.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOLLAND—Lee Mantle of Washington.

—MURRAY HILL—Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, N. Y.

—HOFFMAN—Judge Simon W. Rosendale and John G. Myers of Albany.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado and William Barnes, Jr., of Albany.

—GILSEY—The Rev. John Hemphill of San Francisco and Judge J. S. L'Amoreaux of Ballston, N. Y.

—WALDORF—Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Alexander Brown of Baltimore, and Mrs. Reginald Walpole Craigie of London.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—RIGGS—Charles S. Brown, E. R. Lyon, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Webb, New-York.

—PAGE'S—Mr. and Mrs. George Betts, Brooklyn; William L. Smithson, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—F. H. Clements, P. R. Lance, A. R. Rogers, R. C. Ringwall, New-York.

—EBBITT—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Henry, Jr., Brooklyn; J. B. Raymond, C. M. Crain, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—J. R. Reinhart, C. W. Haskins, F. G. Feiry, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wisner, S. F. Dobson, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Willis, Mrs. Vanderveer, Miss Vanderveer, C. N. Bliss, J. M. Hanley, Miss O. H. Miller, New-York; E. A. Lewis, Brooklyn.

MAXIMO GOMEZ REPULSED

Sabanilla Garrison Surprised and Defeated and Houses Burned.

PINAR DEL RIO TOWNS INVADED

Railway Property in Vicinity of San Cristobal Destroyed — Censorship Transferred to the Military.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—A dispatch received here from Havana says that the rebel leader, Maximo Gomez, with his command, reached a point within fifteen kilometers of Havana, when Gen. Marin, with 1,500 cavalry and four guns, started at night, and drove the enemy to Tapaste.

A Spanish column has routed the band of the rebel leader, Castillo, near Cienfuegos. In the fight Castillo was killed.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Details of the attack by the insurgents upon Sabanilla, between Matanzas and La Union, Wednesday last, have been received. The rebels burned the station and two or three houses, and looted several stores.

The garrison was surprised, and defeated after a hot fight, losing many killed and wounded. Among the killed were three volunteers. Two civil guards were wounded. The rebels lost seventeen killed and wounded. Unfortunately, three women were killed by stray bullets.

Thirty-eight refugees have arrived here on the schooner Maria Carmen from Guane, on the south coast. They report that the insurgents, under the command of Maceo, Miro, Gil, Tamayo, and Zayas, have invaded many towns in the Province of Pinar del Rio, taking horses, arms, and supplies.

Bands under Oliva and Laso are operating on the north coast. Antonio Maceo, with his force, is south of Havana. The cruiser Reina Maria Christina has bombarded rebel camps near the coast.

Three employes of the Western Railroad arrived here to-day. Trains on that road having stopped running, they were compelled to walk all the way from the Province of Pinar del Rio. They say that stations, bridges, cars, and other railway property have been destroyed in the vicinity of San Cristobal. The tobacco crop has not been injured directly, but the rebels have destroyed the means by which it could be exported.

Maximo Gomez, the rebel Commander in Chief, is still between Guines and Batabano, southeast of Havana. Three columns of troops under command of Cols. Linares, Aldecoa, and Galvis sighted Gomez's camp on Wednesday and made an attempt to draw the rebels into a fight. Gomez, however, declined battle, and withdrew leisurely, but quickly enough to prevent the troops from catching him had they been inclined to make the attempt.

Col. Sanchez reports that the force under his command has had a fight that lasted three hours with a rebel band under Aulet, near Cienfuegos. He states that the rebel loss was twelve killed and fifteeen wounded. The Spaniards lost eleven horses.

The General in Chief to-day transferred the press censorship from the Political Office to military headquarters, giving as the reason for doing so the quantity of work weighing upon the Political Office. Staff Major Suarez Inclan is the new censor, he succeeding Secretary Casanas, who has treated the newspaper correspondents with the greatest courtesy.

An order was issued to-day prohibiting coasting vessels entering or leaving the harbor between sunset and sunrise. A new military hospital that will accommodate 1,000 patients was opened here yesterday.

PINAR DEL RIO IS FAMISHED.

An Appeal for Aid to the Cuban Colonies of Key West and Tampa.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 24.—Great suffering is experienced in the city of Pinar del Rio owing to the scarcity of provisions. The small supplies on hand are rapidly being consumed.

The district is so completely in the hands of the insurgents that outside help is impossible; exorbitant prices are charged; the poorer classes have not the bare necessities. An appeal has been sent to the Cuban colony of this city and Tampa.

Insurgent leaders Maudala and Caliado are reported captured by Spanish troops, but the news is discredited by Cubans here.

Increase in Cuban Customs Duties.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—In order to meet in part the expenses of the war in Cuba, the Government has decided to increase the customs duties on goods imported into the island. The largest increases will be made in the duties on goods imported from countries other than Spain and the Spanish colonies.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Anselm Ehret.

Anselm Ehret, father of George Ehret, the millionaire brewer, died last night at the home of his son after an illness of several months.

He was born in Oberwegher, Bavaria, Germany, in 1809, and came to America in 1852. His son George followed him to this country in 1859, and father and son have since been inseparable.

After the death of the wife of Anselm Ehret he made his home with his son George, to whom he was a valuable counsellor in important business matters. The elder Ehret was well known to all the employes of his son George, and he was very popular with the army of brewers. He was a daily visitor to the Ehret Brewery until the disability resulting from old age compelled him to remain at home.

His son and grandchildren were with him when he died. His end was peaceful. The funeral will be announced later.

Edmund Law Rogers.

Edmund Law Rogers died in Baltimore yesterday. He was eighty years old. Mr. Rogers was a lineal descendant of Martha Custis Washington. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of '32.

He studied law and was admitted to the Baltimore bar, but had not practiced the profession for many years, devoting his life to the study of science and literature.

He was also a linguist of prominence. The historic Druid Hill Park was the birthplace of Mr. Rogers, and was sold to the city for park purposes by his father.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—J. Lewis Lieb died yesterday morning at his home in Yonkers after a long illness. He was sixty-five years old and was the only surviving member of the firm of J. G. Lightbody & Co., the first printing ink manufacturers in the United States. He was a son-in-law of Mr. Lightbody. Their place of business was at 24 Beekman Street, New-York. Mr. Lieb went to Yonkers thirty-five years ago. He leaves a son, J. Lewis Lieb, and two daughters, Mrs. Andrew Deyo and Mrs. R. Middleton Rose. The funeral will take place Monday.

—Charles M. Henderson, senior member of the old and extensive Chicago shoe manufacturing firm of C. M. Henderson & Co., died Thursday, aged sixty-two years. Mr. Henderson was considered several times a millionaire. He carried $150,000 life insurance. He was born in New-Hartford, Conn., and went to Chicago in 1854. He established the present business forty years ago.

—Adolph Kirsten, a well-known physician of Jersey City, died there yesterday at his home, 287 Varick Street, after protracted illness. He was born in Gottingen, Germany, Aug. 31, 1824. He came to this country when a boy, and was graduated from the Medical University of New-York. He practiced in Jersey City from 1857. He leaves a wife and six children.

—William Bumsted, one of the pioneers of Jersey City, died there suddenly yesterday at his home, 565 Bramhall Avenue, from apoplexy. He was born in the Bergen District in 1812, and did much to promote the development of that section. He built the present Bergen Baptist Church, and was its oldest deacon. He leaves a wife and two sons.

—William Caulfield died at his home, 1,088 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was sixty-four years old, and for many years was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of this city. He leaves four sons.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—12:55 A. M.—9 and 11 Leight Street; Garvin Machine Company; damage, $5,500.

—5:15 A. M.—2,022 Amsterdam Avenue; Edward Hennecke; damage, $25,000.

—7:10 A. M.—73 Little Twelfth Street; no damage.

—9:20 A. M.—746 Greenwich Street; damage slight.

—1 P. M.—37 Orchard Street; Isaac Wechtler; damage trifling.

—4:20 P. M.—202 East Fifty-second Street; Simon Stern; damage, $25.

—6:50 P. M.—402 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Light & Lowders; damage, trifling.

—9:05 P. M.—61 East Twelfth Street; no damage.

GOV. MORTON'S CANDIDACY

Agents Are Working for It in Many of the Western and Southern States.

Information was brought to this city yesterday by a Republican who has been looking after the interests of another Presidential candidate in several of the States, that agents were working all over the Union in the interest of Gov. Morton for the Presidency.

He said that he was astonished at the extent of the Morton boom, and that the Governor would have friends at St. Louis from Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Texas, Alabama, and Virginia, at any rate. He found that very hard work was being done for the Governor in these States.

In the South generally, he said, the colored men held the Platt-Quay combination in fine favor, and that they had been led to believe that great things would result from it.

The Reed people in Louisiana were freely charging that the McKinley men had spent $50,000 in that State trying to secure delegates, and had spent as much more in Texas.

The charge was also made that friends of Mr. Reed were using plenty of money in the South.

This informant also said that Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis, the Republican National Committeeman from Missouri, had deserted Gen. Harrison as a candidate, and might go to Gov. Morton, and that Frank Nathan of St. Louis and Samuel Allerton and Samuel Raymond, two Chicago millionaires, were out for Gov. Morton for the Presidency.

PLATT OPPOSES NEW-YORK.

A Convention in the Metropolis Might Be Dangerous to the Machine.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—There are some politicians in this town who do not regard it as settled that the Republican State Convention to elect four delegates-at-large to the National Convention will be held in New-York City.

It has been announced that the convention would be held in that city on either the 24th or 26th of March, and the authority for this statement has been indirectly given as ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, the Chairman of the "Big Four" of the Republican organization.

It is prettey certain that if Mr. Platt really wants the convention held in New-York on that day it will be held there, and the reason why some people up here think it is not to be held there is because they think Mr. Platt really wants it held somewhere else.

Several prominent business men and politicians of this city will hold a meeting Sunday to take preliminary steps toward securing, if possible, the convention for this city. One of these men is William Barnes, member of the Republican State Committee and lieutenant of the Republican "boss" in this section. Coupled with this announcement is a statement made by a man to-day, who said he heard Mr. Platt make this remark a few days ago in New-York City:

"I believe the State Convention should be held in Albany on or about March 15. If it shall be held anywhere else, it will mean that the Legislature will adjourn and practically lose one week. If the convention be held in Albany the session need not adjourn for more than a day."

When Chairman Hackett was here day before yesterday, he told a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he was personally opposed to New-York City as the place for holding the convention. He did not say what city he did prefer, but was very emphatic in his declaration that he believed it should go somewhere else than the metropolis. That was after the announcement was made in New-York that Mr. Platt wanted it held there.

Some Republicans do not want the convention held in New York City because they think it would give opportunity to parade before the Republicans of the entire State the local troubles. The anti-Platt faction would have very little to say about the actual management of the convention, but it would be possible for it to get up a demonstration which would impress upon the country Republicans the fact that there is a strong protest against the way the Platt-Lauterbach machine is riding over the heads of the other element. If the convention were held in New-York, members of the Union League Club, if not the club as a body, would naturally pay some attention to the entertainment of at least the more prominent of the delegates. That would give opportunity for presenting to the country politicians the Union League side of the controversy in a way that would not be so advantageously done otherwise. For this reason the anti-Platt Republicans are more anxious than anybody else that the convention should go to New-York.

Speaker Fish said it would do the Albany business men little good to organize an attempt to secure the State Convention. "It is settled," he said, "that it will be held in New-York City."

Bliss Conferring with Manley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Cornelius N. Bliss of New-York, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, reached Washington to-night and went to the Arlington, where he was closeted until a late hour with Joseph H. Manley, Secretary of the National Committee, who is fresh from the meeting at St. Louis with the Business Men's Association, relative to the arrangements for the National Convention. Mr. Bliss was not communicative on the subject of his visit.

AN ALTAR THAT COST $12,000

Bishop McDonnell Will Consecrate It This Morning.

Bishop McDonnell will this morning consecrate the handsome marble altar in the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, in Debevoise Place, Brooklyn.

The altar cost $12,000. It is made of clear white Vermont marble and Mexican onyx. It is 22 feet wide and 25 feet high. The reredos is set in canopy niches, and in these niches will be placed the figures of the twelve Apostles.

The whole of the altar is 12 feet 6 inches across the surface and above this are two elevations the entire length of the altar which are for candelabra.

In the centre of the altar is the tabernacle. This is also of marble and is richly decorated, and over the door is a carving of a pelican feeding its young. An iron safe is within the tabernacle, and in this will be placed the sacred vessels. A gilded brass door is attached to the tabernacle.

The services will begin at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and will continue for three hours. Bishop McDonnell will be assisted by Father Barrett.

The solemnization services of the consecration will take place Sunday evening; Bishop McDonnell will preside. The Very Rev. Mgr. J. J. McNamara will be the celebrant and the Rev. P. F. O'Hare will preach the sermon. An elaborate musical programme has been arranged for the service.

Faust Instead of Mefistofele.

Bolto's "Mefistofele," which was to have been sung last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, was changed by announcement late in the afternoon to "Faust," because of the illness of Madame Calvé. There was some disappointment at the change, but of those who had taken seats with the expectation of hearing and seeing Calvé, likewise the comparatively new "Mefistofele," only a few asked return of tickets, and the audience remained large in number and as brilliant in character as on most regular nights.

There was reason for this; Gounod's great work is first cousin to "Mefistofele," and M. Edouard de Reszke, at least, was to sing Mefisto. Madame Saville sang and acted Marguerite so acceptably that she was recalled repeatedly at the close of the second act, to be greatly praised. With her were, of course, De Reszke and M. Lubert, who carried the title role of Faust with more or less success. Madame Scalchi was, as usual, greatly appreciated as Siebel, receiving many flowers from her admirers, for her flower song.

The performances for to-day stand as announced. Madame Calvé being quite certain of her ability to appear with Madame Melba in "Lucia," and in "Cavalleria Rusticana" at the matinée. Madame Nordica will be seen and heard in the evening in "Il Trovatore."

Charged with Appropriating Funds.

Charles L. Seib, fifty years old, of 58 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, was arrested and taken to the East Fifth Street Station last night. He is charged by Louis Brueno, Assistant Superintendent of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, at 58 East Thirteenth Street, with having collected and appropriated money of the concern to his own use. Mr. Seib was unable to obtain bail. He will be arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court this morning. His shortage is said to be small.

WEALTH IN COAL AND IRON

PRESIDENT OSGOOD OF THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY,

Tells of the Great Mineral Industries of Colorado, Its Wonderfully Rich Resources in Coal and Iron, and of Its New and Profitable Enterprises.

The following article written by President J. C. Osgood of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company appeared in a recent issue of The Denver Republican:

It requires no effort of the imagination, nor is the wish alone father to the thought, to prophesy for the year 1896 that Colorado will enjoy great prosperity. The existing conditions must convince every thoughtful and observant man that the returning tide which has set in during the year 1895 cannot be held back by any of the adverse influences which cause such gloomy forebodings in the great financial centres of the world, and that unfavorable business and financial conditions in other States, or even a foreign war, would not retard Colorado's growing prosperity.

Colorado's advantage lies in the great wealth of the money metals hidden in the mountain ranges which occupy a greater portion of its area. Gold, for which the world offers an unlimited market in time of war, as well as of peace, and regardless of panics, tariff revisions, or any of the varying influences which are so disastrous to agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial communities. Silver, even whose enemies admit that they have done all they can to depreciate its value, and that all the existing conditions and possibilities are favorable for its increase in value to a parity with gold. The prosperity of Japan and the development of China as a result of the recent war, will absorb constantly increasing amounts of silver, and the enormous production of gold will tend to bring about a nearer relation of values of the two metals.

Mining and Prosperity.

Those who have not investigated the subject may question the permanency of mining as a basis of prosperity, but let them consider the vast unexplored mineral regions of the State, with the example of the producing mines of Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, where mining operations have been conducted for nearly forty years; Leadville, which has produced millions of gold and silver during the past twenty years, and is a more prosperous camp to-day than ever before in its history; the mining towns of San Juan, with their yearly surprises of bonanza mines as an example of possible future resources; Cripple Creek, located at the base of Pike's Peak, where the thousands of victims of the "Pike's Peak" excitement of 1858 sought in vain for gold; within twenty miles of the City of Colorado Springs and eighty miles of Denver—this greatest gold camp of the world was not discovered till three years ago. That there are many more districts equally rich in precious metals that will be sooner or later discovered by the untiring prospector cannot be doubted. But not alone on new discoveries is Colorado dependent for continued and increasing production of gold and silver; improvements in methods and economy in the treatment of ores, as a result of experience and scientific ingenuity, are making available and profitable vast discovered deposits of low grade and refractory ores.

Wealth in Coal and Iron.

While its wealth of precious metals gives Colorado so great an advantage and stimulates all the industries of the State, its inexhaustible deposits of lead, copper, iron, coal, and other metals and minerals are of the greatest consequence to its future prosperity. The coal fields of the State are greater in extent than even those in Pennsylvania, and contain anthracite equal to the best Pennsylvania can produce, coking coals superior to any in the world, coals suitable for steam, gas-making, smithing, and every other purpose to which coal can be applied; with such supplies of cheap fuel and raw material, manufacturing will eventually be the chief industry of the State. Iron and steel are probably the most important elements, and these the works now owned and operated by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo can supply. While these works have been in operation since 1882, it has only been during the past three years that they have been operated with any considerable degree of success; during that period the works have been greatly improved, the capacity increased, and costs reduced so that the products could be marketed on equal terms in competition with the iron and steel works east of the Missouri River.

The company only manufactures the primary products of iron, such as pig iron, steel billets, steel rails, merchant bar iron, cast-iron pipe, spikes, bolts, angle bars, &c., for which it finds a market in all the States and Territories west of the Missouri River except California, from which they have been shut out by the prohibitive freight rates of the Southern Pacific Railway, but whose markets will now be opened by the recent decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission with regard to rates to the Pacific coast. But it is in the secondary, or auxiliary, manufactures of iron, and the reworking of iron and steel products into implements, general hardware, and construction material, that the growth of the company's plant and production must depend and which will constitute Colorado's principal manufacturing industries. The attention of manufacturers has been attracted to the advantages of establishing plants in Colorado to supply trans-Missouri markets, and the Griffin Wheel Company has in operation at Denver the most complete car-wheel plant in the country. Other industries which will be established in the near future are plants for the manufacture of sheet iron, steel wire and wire nails, barbed fence wire, wrought steel pipe, tin plate, corrugated iron roofing, car axles, &c., one or more of which will undoubtedly be in operation the coming year.

New Industries to be Opened.

The increased population resulting from the development of precious metal mining and the establishment of large manufacturing plants will create a home market for agricultural products. Storage reservoirs will be built, and the area of land under irrigation largely extended.

The success which has attended fruit growing in various parts of the State will result in the establishment of canning and drying factories.

The world's supply of corundum is very limited, not nearly equal to the demand. A deposit of corundum has recently been located in Colorado and is now being developed. The preparation of corundum and the manufacture of corundum wheels will add another to Colorado's list of industries for 1896.

The great variety of avenues for the profitable employment of capital in Colorado, and the comparison of the State's prosperity with the depression existing elsewhere, will attract men with capital and enterprise, and result in the more rapid development of all our great resources.

The operation of gold and silver mines is a legitimate business, with profits commensurate with its risks, and there is no reason why the general public throughout the country should not be given an opportunity by the purchase of mining stocks to participate in Colorado's prosperity, but the foisting on ignorant and poor people of the cheap stocks of companies organized only for that purpose, based upon unproven mining claims, with no provision of treasury stock for its development, will only result in bringing the name of Colorado into disrepute, and legitimate mining enterprises from obtaining the necessary capital for their development.

The press of the State, the mining exchanges and every good citizen should do all in their power to prevent such a calamity.

Another Surprising Acrobatic Feat.

From The Sioux City Tribune, Jan. 21.

The Associated Press performed again yesterday. According to this veracious vendor of news the Florida militia were ordered to be in readiness to prevent the taking of Cuba by the English flying squadron. The presumption is, of course, that the State troops would charge the British ships with the bayonet. It would be clearly impracticable to engage the war vessels with rifles and field pieces, as the range of battleship cannon is much greater than these little guns. It is a fair supposition that the soldiers could not be expected to hoof it across the bounding billows to reach the hostile fleet. Very likely a pontoon bridge would have been extemporized. The wondering world would have held its breath at such a feat. But it's all over now, for the father of the wondrous story has explained that it isn't so.

WHAT BECAME OF THE LACE

Mme. Barrett Says That She Has Lost Six Yards, Valued at $6,000—Nothing Known of the Thief or Thieves.

A very remarkable theft is said to have occurred either Thursday or Friday of last week. The stolen goods in the supposed robbery are six yards of lace, but their value is said to be $6,000. The victim of the robbery is Mme. Barrett, a dressmaker at 19 East Thirty-first Street, to whom Mrs. Erastus Corning had intrusted the lace, that it might be put on a new dress. The thieves are still unknown.

The lace was some that had once belonged to the Empress Eugénie of France, and from whom it went to Worth, who sold it to Mrs. Corning. The alleged robbery was first discovered a week ago Thursday, when Mme. Barrett went to look for the lace in the safe, where she supposed it had been placed by her assistant.

During a part of the previous day, it is said that the lace was left on the table, and while it was so exposed, and while Mme. Barrett was up stairs, a stranger called to see one of the forty workgirls whom Mme. Barrett employs.

Mme. Barrett offered a reward of $150, and later raised it to $500, but met with no answer to her offer. She substituted cheaper lace and sent Mrs. Corning her dress. Mme. Barrett, it is said, reported the case to the police, but with no effect. She refuses to accuse any of her employes, and at present can see no alternative but to pay Mrs. Corning $6,000.

HAS MAYOR WURSTER'S APPROVAL

He Indorses the Plan for Tracks on the Bridge Plaza.

Mayor Wurster has approved the new plan presented by President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, for the terminal at the bridge plaza. The plan is for four tracks, and the stand will be within thirty feet of the bridge station.

"The plan prepared by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company on the line of the suggestion made to me," said Mayor Wurster yesterday, "was submitted this evening, and I think it is all right, although I have not had time to examine it carefully.

"It provides for four tracks; three under the elevated railroad structure and one that encroaches slightly on the plaza outside of the pillars. I would rather that they had been kept inside the line of the pillars of the elevated railroad, but it would then have been impossible to construct a suspension bridge from the station to the side of the four tracks, on account of the interference of the elevated road structure, and would have necessitated landing the passengers on the outside of the tracks, which they would have to cross in order to reach the cars. As the plan is now, a suspension bridge will carry the passengers from the bridge station and land them between the tracks of the surface road. This will be a great accommodation to the 45,000 passengers who use the surface cars every day. This, you will understand, is not my plan, simply my suggestion. It will have to be ratified by the Bridge Trustees, and until then I cannot say that it will be adopted."

Gen. Thomas Ewing's Funeral.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The funeral of Gen. Thomas Ewing, who died in New-York, from injuries received by being struck by a cable car, took place this afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. A. A. Pitzer of Washington officiated, and the burial was in the family plot, in Oakland Cemetery.

The honorary pall bearers were Henry Millen, Millen I. Southard, Gen. Wager Swayne, Frederick Shonnard, William Allen Butler, Dr. H. M. Baird, S. S. Packard, and William F. Nisbit. The officiating pall bearers were Henry H. Whitman, W. P. Shaw, Lawson Sandford, Henry W. Parmon, George A. Flagg, Anson Baldwin, Alexander S. Cochran, Charles B. Spahr, and J. Q. A. Johnston.

Gen. Ewing was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and a committee of the society, composed of Andrew J. C. Foye, Warren Higley, Edward H. Hall, Ralph E. Prime, and Nathan Guilford, attended the funeral.

Disappointed in the Two Full Moons.

From The Boston Herald.

The statement of there being two full moons in the month of December had some strange interpretations, especially in Vermont. It is just learned that on the evening of Dec. 31 two Woodford women thought that two full moons would pass each other in the sky at midnight. They sat up to witness the celestial event, and as it did not occur they now avow that they kept late hours to bid adieu to 1895 and to welcome 1896.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

You need not suffer from any skin trouble or irritation if you use Greve's Ointment. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair.

MARRIED.

DILLINGHAM—BULKLEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, by the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, Louise Gregory, daughter of Charles E. Bulkley, to Frank Ayer Dillingham.

DIED.

CHURCH.—On Friday, Jan. 24, 1896, Sarah Evelina Nixon, wife of the late Samuel A. Church.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DILLON.—Jan. 20, 1896, at Far Hills, N. J., Madeleine L., daughter of John M. and Lucy Downing Dillon, aged 3 years 4 months.

Funeral private.

DONNELL.—At 6 P. M., Friday, Jan. 24, at his residence, 44 West 58th St., Ezekiel J. Donnell, in the 74th year of his age, of pleuro-pneumonia.

Funeral notice hereafter.

DURYEA.—Suddenly, on Jan. 22, Julia Augusta Carpenter, beloved wife of Edgar E. Duryea of Glen Cove, L. I.

Funeral 12:30 Saturday, Jan. 25, at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove. Carriages will meet train leaving Long Island City 11 A. M.

EHRET.—On Friday ev

BICYCLES.

ELDREDGE, BELVIDERE AND "IXL"

Bicycles,

SOLE AGENTS ALSO FOR THE LARGEST LINE OF

Bicycle Lamps and Cycle Sundries

IN THE MARKET.

CALL ON US AND SEE SAMPLES AT

PARLOR G, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

During the Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 18-25.

Hermann Boker & Co.,

101 AND 103 DUANE ST.,

NEW-YORK.

See this name plate.

You will find it on every

Crescent Bicycle

It indicates the make of wheel that has attracted the greatest attention at the New-York Cycle Show.

SPACES

114 - 115 - 116 - 117 - 118 - 119

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS,

BUILDERS.

FACTORY, CHICAGO. Eastern Branch, 36 Warren St., New-York.

BEST, AT HOME—AND ABROAD.

The NEW

Cleveland

BICYCLES.

CYCLE SHOW, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,

Stands 70 and 72.

TRY THEM (Free) If they don't run lighter than any other bicycle DON'T BUY THEM.

H. A. LOZIER & CO., 337 Broadway.

SIDNEY B. BOWMAN,

8th Ave. and 56th St. Broadway and 53d St. 125 W. 125th St.

SEE THE UPRIGHT BICYCLE.

Space 301

AT THE

CYCLE SHOW

The Triangle Frame. No Bent Backs. No Danger from Falls.

GREATEST HILL CLIMBER ON EARTH.

A Perfect Wheel for Man or Woman.

UPRIGHT CYCLE CO.,

240 West 23d St., New-York City.

5,000 JOB BICYCLES

BOUGHT UP THIS WINTER FOR SPOT CASH Cycle dealers, we can make you rich; riders, we can save you 50 per cent. Just think! Crescents, Liberties, Victors, Wilhelms, Toledo's, $25 to $39. 400 second-hand Bicycles from $5.00 up. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., near Ann. Established 4 years.

BICYCLES. WINTER PRICES.

Columbia $18.00; Liberty, $23.00; Ormonde, $25.00; Mohawk, $29.00; Crescent, $25.00; 500 others, $9.00 up. Call now with cash. NONPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

AT THE GARDEN AS EVERYWHERE the TRIBUNES are the best. Get a catalogue. THE PERSONS & GRIEVE CO., Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av.

BICYCLES.

THE TAPE IS REACHED AND

The FOWLER

(The frame tells the name.) Trade Mark.

WINS IN A CANTER.

We pack up our exhibit to-night and start on a tour of 40,000 miles before we are through. Before we go see the SEXTUPLET which has been matched against the Empire State Express. Its color is "true blue."

Cycle Show—Stands 14, 15, 16, 17.

FOWLER CYCLE M'F'G CO., Chicago. New-York Branch, 307 Broadway.

WOLFF-AMERICAN HIGH ART CYCLES.

"The Finest Wheels on Earth"

Are Built in New-York City.

Works Foot of East 118th, 117th, 116th Sts.

See our '96 Models and get High Art Catalogue and Souvenirs at

Wolff-American Duplex.

Cycle Show, Madison Square Garden, Jan. 18th to 25th.

SPACES 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178.

R. H. WOLFF & CO., LTD., Main Office Foot East 118th St., New-York City.

Syracuse Bicycles.

—CRIMSON RIMS—

Cycle Show, Madison Square Garden, Jan. 18-25. Spaces 47—48—49—50.

CHARLES J. STEBBINS,

METROPOLITAN AGENT, 103 Reade St.

Up-town Branch: Fred J. Titus Co., 83d St. and Boulevard, New-York City.

"VIM TIRES

are the best made. I have ridden all makes and VIM single tubes are best of all."

That's what a New-York society woman said at the show last evening.

VIM'S are high-grade tires, strong, fast, and durable, and they have the pebble tread.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO.,

63 Reade St., NEW-YORK.

You're Sure to

Ride the Spalding Bicycle

If you examine the '96 model. Up to date, new improvements, and the easiest running bicycle built.

See it at the Cycle Show,

Stands 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, and 146.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

126-130 NASSAU ST.

Uptown Depot: SPALDING-BIDWELL CO., 29, 31, 33 West 42d St. Brooklyn Depot: 601 Fulton St. Jersey Depot: 554 Communipaw Av.

BE SURE AND SEE

The Lovell Adjustable Handle Bar, and judge for yourself.

EVERY BICYCLE RIDER WILL WANT IT!

The Only Perfect Adjustable Handle Bar yet produced.

LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES,

14 New Models for '96.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue with full particulars.

John P. Lovell Arms Co., Boston, Mass.

A. W. Gammage Says

THAT THE

BROSNAN FOLDING LUGGAGE CARRIER

IS THE

Most Original Thing in the Show.

Open, it is five inches square; folded, it goes into the pocket or tool bag. Fits any handle bars. Weighs four ounces. Greatest and cheapest.

Brosnan Folding Luggage Carrier Co.

STAND 335. BOX 1,391, Springfield, Mass.

Where Are the Victors?

At home, as usual, at

23 WARREN STREET.

A cordial welcome for all comers, and abundant proofs that the VICTOR is the wheel you want to ride.

Come in. We want to see you.

Overman Wheel Co.,

Makers of Victor Bicycles,

23 Warren Street, New-York.

"THE NEW HAVEN" BICYCLE

(Strictly High Grade)

$100.00

All that the skill of the best mechanics in this country can produce both of material required and workmanship are combined in its construction.

Special Exhibit and Salesroom Jan. 18-25

AT

Parlor No. 291, Park Avenue Hotel,

NEW-YORK.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—The subject of adjustable handlebars received much attention during the past riding season. Few of the adjustable bars exhibited at previous shows came up to the expectations of their makers. It evidently was a case of the "survival of the fittest," and among those that have stood the test of the year's riding, and are placed upon the market a second season, is a bar made by the John P. Lovell Arms Company. It has the regulation stem, in the upper part of which is a double swivel joint, which receives the ends of what might be called two separate handle bars, one on each side, they being secured by bolts fastened through them. The handle bars terminate in lugs, which fit within the swivel joints, and which lugs are held on the inner periphery, which is provided with teeth. When the handle bars are in position these teeth mesh into each other. This makes the movement of the bars inter-dependent. If one bar is raised, the other one rises with it. If depressed, the other one is depressed. Another feature about the bar is that the inclination of the handles is invariable. In the usual type of the adjustable handle bar, which is swung up or down, the inclination of the grips vary so that in the upper and lower positions they are uncomfortable and tiring to the muscles of the wrist. One of the advantages of this bar is that it can be folded down against the head of the machine when it is put in the hallway of a house. This same feature is useful in traveling on trains, and also in creating a bicycle.

—The exhibit of the Yost Manufacturing Company of Toledo, Ohio, is not only No. 1 in number of space, but is "A1" in attractiveness in its make-up, and in the quality of goods exhibited. The Falcon wheels, with their gold cranks, are as well known as any other wheel in the show, and their distinctive title is certainly a unique one. All the cranks and head bushings of their wheels are finished in eighteen-carat gold plate. They have on exhibition a track racer, on which Caulter won the four world's records, and it has a speedy look, which naturally attracts the attention of all the scorchers. Their products are up to date, having embodied in them barrel hubs, narrow tread, self-closing oilers, and combination pedals. The sprockets are of the best drop forgings and easily detached. The new adjustible handle bar, which is commended for its simplicity of construction and accuracy of adjustment, is also shown. They have the new pedal, which is in line with the best pedals shown, and a new sprocket fastener, which is neat, compact, and strong. The Falcons exhibited are finished in black, maroon, and royal purple. The exhibit is in charge of Mr. J. A. Black, Superintendent of general agencies; J. L. Yost, general manager; F. S. Hodgman, manager New-England branch; George Shattuck, traveling representative for New-England; J. C. Hinck, New-York representative. The stand is beautifully decorated in pink and olive.

—At the Liberty stand is an exhibit of an 1895 model which Fred Allart of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club has ridden 13,527 miles since the 1st of June last year, without having a repair of any kind. He expects to roll the figure up to 20,000 miles before the 1st of next June. Allart's is a most remarkable case personally. He bought the wheel at full list price early last Spring, and the makers of it knew nothing of the record he was making till he appeared at a Liberty branch store one day for some trivial supply. He got what he sought and paid for it! In these days such a case of Simon Pure amateurism appeals to old-time riders as being almost as ridiculous as it is honorable. Allart was at the show for the first time last night, and in casual conversation gave out the news that the Brooklyn Bicycle Club has put a limit of 250 on its membership, because of the flood of applications coming in.

—A passer-by stopped at the elegantly appointed stand of the Barnes Cycle Company yesterday and inquired: "How much for the catalogues?" Frank Parmelee, who happened to be the one addressed, replied: "Don't know; have not received the bill yet." Then the caller asked for that which had inspired his call, a souvenir. The souvenir hunters are wily and full of subterfuge, but the show people have been tried by experience and are still more wily. The Barnes exhibit, as it was in Chicago, is one of the three or four handsomest in the show. The display of parts is one of the most elaborate to be seen, and, as a rule, those who look at the tapered tubing, the flush joints, and the one-piece cranks and axles of the "White Fliers" understand why they are winners.

—Some of the sundry makers at the show who have novelties have done a big retail business. The Brosnan folding luggage carrier, which converts into a pocket convenience what has hitherto been a nuisance, has had a driving sale. Mr. Brosnan, the inventor of this ingenious article, did not exhaust his ingenuity on it, for he has since brought out a pair of straps designed for fastening coats to handle bars. They fasten to the tubing and hold fast, yet go into a leather pouch not much larger than a watch. He calls them the simplicity straps.

—Every old-time rider who has kept a warm place in his favor for the King of the Road Lamp will be glad to learn that the New Departure Bell Company has brought this lamp out in a vastly improved form of 1896. Besides several other novel features it has a glass lens in front of the reflector, something unheard-of in oil lamps hitherto. It is nickeled, and is now styled the Silver King of the Road. The well-known quality of New Departure Bells insures the excellence of all this concern's products.

—Lyman E. Crandall, one of the Fowler Cycle Manufacturing Company's Board of Directors, arrived yesterday from Chicago, and was a prominent figure about the stand at the show. Mr. Crandall was one of the principal parties who purchased Frank T. Fowler's interests in that concern some two weeks ago for $200,000. He will remain here until the show is over, when he will go on to Boston and make preparatory arrangements for the biggest exhibit the Fowler Company has yet made.

—Fred Iver Johnson of Fitchburg, Mass., is the youngest proprietor exhibiting at the cycle show in Madison Square Garden. He is twenty-four years old, and the head of the Iver Johnson Bicycle and Arms Company, taking charge of the works at the death of his father about a year ago. The firm, previous to this year, made wheels for the John P. Lovell Arms Company of Boston. It put machines on the market for itself this year—the "Iver Johnson" and the "Pitchburg."

—P. Ed. Spooner, alias "On the Spot," who follows the racing circuit and is manager of the National Cycle News Bureau, has published a pamphlet entitled "On The Spot in 1895." It is in handy pocket form and is replete with statistics and circumstances.

—The Davidson cycles have been on exhibition at the Brunswick Hotel all the week, and despite their isolation, have attracted agents, who have entered upon big deals. The same shrewd pilot, J. D. Lasley, still handles the tiller of this twentieth century wheel.

—There is a much better feeling in the trade than when the show opened. Yesterday and Thursday a number of very satisfactory deals were made, and the amount of business in sight is much greater than it was when the show opened.

—The Richmond Bicycle Company, for which Allerton, Clark & Co., of 97 Chambers Street, are agents, has done a big business at the show by reason of the substantial character of its product.

—Miss Effie Whitlock, Captain of the Tourist Cycle Club of Brooklyn, stood in the America booth last night and contrasted her beauty with the massiveness of "Baby Bliss."

—W. H. Lawrence, the young hustling circulation representative for The Cycling Gazette, published at Cleveland, Ohio, is at the show taking subscriptions at a rapid pace.

—The Upright Bicycle is drawing big crowds and making many converts. At first its uniqueness attracts, and many who go to scoff remain to buy.

—Sandow was at the show again last night, and for a time was an attraction at the Fowler stand. He rides the "truss frame."

TRADE VISITORS ARRIVE.

Agents and Others Who Registered at the Garden Yesterday.

Despite the rain yesterday and the fact that the show is almost over, the trade visitors continued to arrive in as large numbers as ever. Over 800 handed in their cards at the Bureau of Information between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. Some of the more prominent arrivals were as follows:

W. J. Walker, Philadelphia, Penn.
E. P. Ostalder, Jr., Williamsport, Penn.
F. E. Doup, New-York.
W. Bassett, Frank E. Babridge, Westborough, Mass.
Paul Grosch, New-York.
J. M. Rae, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
C. R. Duffie, Jr., M. L. Tracy, Litchfield, Conn.
E. H. Towle, Newark, N. J.
W. J. Sutherland, Albany, N. Y.
B. R. Wheeler, Solem, N. H.
J. Grant Britton, F. S. Waters & Co., Chicago.
A. J. Williams, Pawtucket, R. I.
F. E. Warner, New-York.
Lewis H. St. Louis, Albany, N. Y.
George C. Wheeler, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
W. C. Atwood, Hartford, Conn.
N. M. Garland, New-York.
H. W. Lester, Hartford, Conn.
J. F. Elsenhaus, James S. Barron, New-York.
A. A. Fisher, Allentown, Penn.
James S. Thorp, Philadelphia.
Frank A. Hollenbeck, Syracuse, N. Y.
H. H. Brautigam, Bridgeport, Conn.
L. P. Coleman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. S. Emerson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
S. Hartmann, J. Williams, New-York.
John C. Irwin, Jersey Shore, Penn.
A. Frank Kendig, Lancaster, Penn.
A. W. Carpenter, Chicago.
M. Shannon, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas Miller, Boston.
Joseph Grover, Toms River, N. J.
Louis Liebmann, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lewis M. Reinhard, Baltimore, Md.
G. M. Patterson, Carbondale, Penn.
William Krafve, Worcester, Mass.
F. M. Demarest, New-York.
George R. Cutter, Westborough, Mass.
Charles E. Porter, Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. E. Robinson, Babylon, L. I.
M. Herbert Kenyon, Ashaway, R. I.
Thomas L. Sherman, Philadelphia, Penn.
Carl Mannesmann, New-York.
W. H. Weber, Norristown, Penn.
J. Leggett, Saratoga Spa, N. Y.
Charles H. Williams, Attleborough, Mass.
James H. Worman, New-York.
C. J. Webster, Walton, N. Y.
Charles J. Godfrey, New-York.
Harry S. Jones, Jr., Washington, D. C.
R. S. Pritchard, Portsmouth, Ohio.
J. B. Griffith, Medina, N. Y.
Robert C. Wall, Philadelphia, Penn.
H. R. Fletcher, New-York.
Eugene Arnstein, Chicago, Ill.
William F. Tway, New-York.
E. C. Worrell, Moorestown, N. J.
M. S. Tolkins, Boston.
T. F. Moore, Chicago.
A. S. Fenton, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mr. Hickok, Los Angeles, Cal.
Emmons White, New-York.
E. S. Keys, Washington, D. C.
F. G. Van Vleet, St. Louis, Mo.
Perry P. Patrick, New-York.
William Coates, Troy, N. Y.
C. P. Hotaling, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
William Grady, Cortland, N. Y.
W. J. Walker, Elmira, N. Y.
Robert M. Gay, Boston.
A. H. Parker, Worcester, Mass.
Robert Baker, New-York.
George W. Schlager, Scranton, Penn.
A. B. Curtis, Worcester, Mass.
H. E. Walker, Boston.
Arthur E. Preyer, New-York.
David J. Hoopes, Philadelphia, Penn.
C. H. Shinn, Bay Head, N. J.
J. Hart Brittain, Washington, D. C.
George Gorgas Pierle, Philadelphia, Penn.
George Paddock, Le Roy E. Murray, New-York.
A. H. Seemuller, Hartford, Conn.
James S. Henderson, Elizabeth, N. J.
A. J. Fish, Rochester, N. Y.
T. B. Burke, Philadelphia.
James K. Duncoonb, Albany, N. Y.

DID NOT MIND THE RAIN

Cyclists Went to the Big Show, and the Garden Was Packed.

NEW SOUVENIRS BROUGHT TO LIGHT

New Officers of the Board of Trade Installed—President Coleman Outlines His Plans—Rush of Cycle Agents.

IN spite of rain in the afternoon and cloudy and uncomfortable weather in the evening, bicyclists again crowded Madison Square Garden to see the show of bicycles and bicycle sundries yesterday. Many went because they thought that on such a forbidding day they would find a better chance to move about and inspect the wheels to advantage than on a pleasant day. They were astounded to find that several thousand persons had taken the same view of things and that as a result there was little diminution in the attendance. The crush was less in the afternoon than in the evening, when there seemed to be little difference to the casual observer.

"I'm like an animated sign," said a lady last evening, the front of whose dress and jacket was a mass of ribbons and stick pins and buttons and trinkets of the scores of designs that are given away. Yet there were very many of the stands that did not have a single thing in the way of souvenirs, and but skeleton catalogues, so unprecedented had been the demand.

Some of the makers brought out new things in the souvenir line last night that were seen for the first time, and the makers of the Olympic wheel gave away several thousand Admiral cigarettes in neat little boxes to the young men at the show. Some of the wheelmen accumulated enough of these to last them for a week.

"I don't want any of your souvenirs, any way, for they are fakes, just like your wheel," snapped a pert little woman, who had asked for a souvenir, and been refused on the ground that they were "all gone." The young man who got this snappy reply was stunned and upset for the first time in his week of contact with souvenir fiends.

Among those who visited the Garden in spite of the storm were Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Effingham Johnson, Dr. Frederick Young, J. Pierpont Morgan and Moses Taylor, both of whom purchased wheels; Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Charles F. Roe, Major of Squadron A; George Wilson, President of the Board of Health, and Mrs. Wilson; Miss Dixon, Mrs. Trotter and Miss Trotter of Oyster Bay, L. I.; Randolph Hurry, William E. Strong, Berry Wall, Mrs. Sidney Harris, Miss "Birdie" Fair, Henry W. Poor, Hugh H. Baxter, Otis Wood, Charles Reed, Frederick W. Jansen, and C. A. Hart of Staten Island, William P. St. John, Stephen Peabody, Miss Olive Burris, Miss Gwendolin Burris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jenny, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Johnston, and Mr. George E. Ide of Brooklyn.

The show closes this evening, and unless all signs fail, and the weather proves atrocious, the crowd at the Garden to-day will be the largest of the week. To-night, if the asphalt pavement on Madison Avenue is dry, there will be a trial of the Fowler sextuplet, which is the fastest and safest thing in the way of a bicycle ever built, and which it is expected can be driven at the rate of a mile a minute. Among the racing men who are to have a mount on the wheel are Bald, Cooper, Murphy, and Wheeler, who will select two of the best amateur riders they can get to fill up the seats on the machine, and give it a practical trial.

Lyman E. Crandall, one of the Directors of the Fowler Company, was at the stand occupied by the Fowler wheels all day yesterday, and thoroughly enjoyed the sights and scenes in the Garden. Mr. Fowler has had several pictures made of Sandow, the strongest man in the world, riding the Fowler machine, which he does daily. F. W. Van Sicklen, the hustler for the company, left for Philadelphia last night to arrange for the exhibition of the sextuplet there, and then in a dozen other of the largest cities of the country.

Manager Hadley of the Wolff-American Company, whose booth is one of the most artistically arranged in the show, said yesterday that the busines transacted at his stand during the week far surpassed his anticipations, and that the orders for this truly high-art cycle were gratifying in the extreme. The Wolff-American machine is as handsome a wheel as any ever made, and as representative of New-York's manufacturing interests, its large sale is a matter of local pride and gratification.

On the Road.

An Effective Illumined Sign.

BOARD OF TRADE AFFAIRS.

New Officers Installed—President Coleman Outlines the Year's Policy.

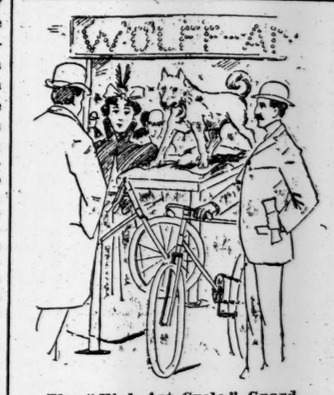
GENERAL meeting of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers for the installation of the newly elected officers was held in the Concert Hall at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of both active and associate members and a general good feeling over the fact that Mr. R. Lindsay Coleman, President of the Western Wheel Works, but a resident of this city, had been induced to accept the Presidency of the organization.

Mr. A. G. Spalding, the retiring President, was in the chair and immediately after calling the meeting to order delivered an address to the trade, which was as follows:

Mr. Spalding's Speech.

Gentlemen: To-day's meeting marks the close of the second year of life of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers—two years of constant, steady work. To-day the cycle trade stands honorably and cordially recognized as one of the grand sisterhood of noble enterprises of which America is so proud. Our Board of Trade has passed from an anxious experiment and fond hope into an established fact and recognized power.

In the past, my position on the board made it my duty to "get action." If the getting of any such action has caused opposition and antagonism, I ask all to confine such opposition and antagonism to me and my administration



The "High-Art Cycle" Guard.

personally, that the new administration may be in no way harassed. To all those who have so generously and heartily assisted me in the past year, I extend my sincere thanks.

It now becomes my pleasant duty and last official act to install my successor in office. In doing so, I bespeak for him the same hearty co-operation and assistance that has invariably been shown to me by the retiring Board of Directors and members of this association. Without this co-operation and assistance, no administration can hope to achieve its highest aims and purposes, but with it anything is possible for this Cycle Board of Trade. Fortunately, my successor and present friend is so well known to you that an extended introduction from me is unnecessary. Not to know the President-elect is to argue yourself unknown.

My work is done, and in turning over the affairs of this Board of Trade to my successor, which I now do, with its increased responsibilities, my last official act is completed, and I again resume my place among the workers.

Mr. Coleman then took the chair, and spoke thus to the assembled representatives of the trade:

President Coleman's Address.

Gentlemen: In accepting the office to which you have elected me, I fully realize the fact that my predecessors in that office have been Albert A. Pope and A. G. Spalding.

Each has taken the helm in different kinds of weather and rig. Each Captain has piloted well; discovered new channels, opened new ports, and increased the spread of canvas, until now they have turned over to me the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers as a full-rigged ship, well manned and equipped, and able to stem all storms. On my own behalf, and on behalf of the cycle trade, I thank them and their associates for their good work, and pledge my own efforts to endeavor to turn over the good ship—our Cycle Board—to my successor sound alow and aloft, and well known for speed and safety in all ports. The assurance with which I make this pledge is based upon my confidence in the crew and in the officers, the crew being the united and entire cycle trade, and the officers the best men of that industry, whom I shall soon have the pleasure of introducing to you.

The cycle trade is in a magnificent condition; substantially all of its representatives are our members. The Board of Trade is a powerful organization, with ample funds. All of those questions which concern ability and success may be taken as answered in our favor. Under these circumstances it seems most fitting that a statement of the policy of the present administration should be made.

Before doing so I take pleasure in informing you that we have a large membership; that we wish to unite with us on lines of equality all the members of the cycle trade, and that all of its members have expressed the wish to so join us, and that their doing so only awaits our legal, technical ability to so secure stock for them; and, finally, that our treasury is in that satisfactory conditions which guarantees our ability to carry out any course decided upon.

The policy of my administration will be briefly as follows: To invite and secure in fellow-membership and equal rights every representative of the cycle trade as an active member of the National Board of Trade. For this purpose, the subject of providing stock will at once be considered by the Executive Committee, who will, by special committee and by correspondence and conference with the general trade, learn the wishes and views of all concerned. The Executive Committee will then report to the Directors. The Directors will consider and decide upon some good plan for providing stock for all. A special stockholders' meeting will thereupon be called, and this plan submitted to them, and their final provisions concerning stock for all will at once be carried out and put in operation. A resolution to the above effect was unanimously passed by the Directors yesterday, and the matter will be pushed to a speedy conclusion.

The New-York offices of the board will be enlarged, secured in some convenient location, and comfortably furnished for the use of all members as their New-York rendezvous, where they may meet and transact business with their associates.

The wishes of the members will be ascertained upon any and all general subjects, and such wishes when so ascertained will be carried out by the National Board.

Local cycle boards will be further established, and the National Board will uphold and support them in the control of all local matters.

The Bureau of Information will be developed to its utmost capacity, and the opinion of the members as to the desirability of establishing in connection therewith a collection department will be taken.

The opinion of the cycle trade as to shows will be sought, and such legislation on that subject will be enacted and carried out as will secure what is found to be the majority opinion as to what is most beneficial, convenient, and economical to the trade.

Our friendly relations and co-operation with the League of American Wheelmen in all matters of mutual interest will be continued and strengthened.

Cycle transportation will be fully considered, and co-operation with the railroads, in some satisfactory solution of this important subject, will be sought.

It is not necessary, perhaps, to mention further details, but to broadly state that it is the opinion of myself and the Directors that the Cycle Board of Trade and all of its powers and assets are a trust to be devoted by those in charge exclusively and solely to the furtherance of the best interests of the cycle industry, and it is the purpose of my administration to so use these powers and assets.

I cannot refrain from expressing the feelings of congratulation which we all possess because of the noble success of our cycle trade and its annual expositions. When present at the Western exposition in Chicago, we all felt that there the limit had been reached; but now, here in New-York City, we have learned that the Eastern exposition has surpassed the Western exposition in exhibits, attendance, and receipts. We have the proud satisfaction of knowing that the cycle trade is the first and only industry for whose exposition this grand and immense Madison Square Garden has been found too small.

Having thus outlined the policy for the coming year, and touched upon the causes of mutual congratulation, it would next have been my pleasure to introduce to you the First Vice President, Mr. R. Philip Gormully, did not his ill health prevent his attendance. In fact, if it were not for his ill health, I would not be speaking of him, but he would be now addressing you as our President. We have all missed him in our deliberations during the past year, but hope returning health will afford us his co-operation in the coming year, and that the return of full health will allow him hereafter to accept and fill that office, which his ill health has obliged him at present to decline. Mr. Day, the Second Vice President, is unavoidably absent.

I take pleasure in informing you that the following gentlemen have kindly consented to become officers, Directors and Committeemen for 1896:

President—R. Lindsay Coleman.
First Vice President—R. Philip Gormully.
Second Vice President—George H. Day.
Treasurer—William A. Redding.
Secretary—Joseph McKee.
Assistant Secretary—Ernest R. Franks.
Directors—W. A. Redding, A. G. Spalding, C. F. Smith, E. C. Stearns, George H. Day, R. P. Gormully, C. W. Dickerson, Joseph L. Yost, A.

Joseph McKee,

The Newly Elected Secretary of the Cycling Board of Trade.

DR. CONRAD.

SPECIALIST.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

PRIVATE SANITARIUM, 117 WEST 47TH ST., Formerly 34th St. Hours, 1 to 7 P. M.

L. Garford, Joseph McKee, W. J. Broff, W. F. Wilson, and R. L. Coleman.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Coleman, Spalding, Gormully, Day, Wilson, McKee, and Redding.

Legislative Committee—Messrs. F. J. Stimson, George R. Bidwell, and A. L. Garford.

Membership Committee—Messrs. C. F. Smith, C. W. Dickerson, and Joseph Yost.

Transportation Committee—Messrs. McKee, Stearns, Yost, Dickerson, and Smith.

Racing Committee—Messrs. E. C. Stearns, Howard E. Raymond, and A. G. Spalding.

Press Committee—Messrs. Gormully, George Pope, and Wilson.

Counsel—Messrs. William A. Redding and F. J. Stimson.

On behalf of these gentlemen and myself, I thank you for the honor you have done us and for the trust placed in our hands.

Mr. Coleman's address, in which he so frankly and fully outlined the plans to be followed, was liberally and enthusiastically applauded, especially by the associate members, who are anxious to obtain stock of the board and with that stock the right to vote.

A resolution, previously adopted by the Directors, was passed, thanking the retiring Secretary, A. Kennedy Childs, for his services in behalf of the organization.

This resolution, adopted by the Directors, relative to the redistribution of stock, was also passed:

Resolved, That the matter of adopting a plan whereby additional stock may be had to enable associate members to become stockholders be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration, with instructions to formulate a practicable plan to accomplish such object, and to report to the Board of Directors at an early day.

Some criticisms on trade matters relative to the allotment of spaces at the show, and talk about the redistribution of stock followed, but led to no action being taken other than that referred to.

Mr. George Pope, Treasurer of the Pope Manufacturing Company, spoke flatteringly of the good work accomplished during the year by President Spalding and his associates, and congratulated members of the board on having been able to secure such a good list of officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Spalding referred to the criticisms that had been made on some of his acts during the year in a good-natured fashion, and dismissed them with the assertion that these were no more than were to be expected, perhaps. He announced himself as in favor of a redistribution of the stock so that all in the trade would have an equal interest in the affairs of the board, and said he was willing to relinquish a part of his holdings. He closed his remarks with the expressed wish that the income of the board could reach $500,000 a year, to be expended in the work of securing good roads and the general advancement of the cycling interests.

A resolution of thanks to the retiring President, Mr. Spalding, was offered by Col. Cockley of Toledo, and was passed, as was a similar one to Mr. Frank Sanger, manager of the Madison Square Garden, for the admirable manner in which he had performed the duties devolving upon him. Then, with cheers for Mr. Sanger, the meeting was adjourned.

SOME OF THE EXHIBITS.

Features of Many of the Cycles and Their Accessories.

THE New-Haven Chair Company makes its bow in the bicycle trade world with the "New-Haven" bicycle, a wheel built of the best material that can be bought, and as simple in construction as it is possible to make it. The New-Haven is a strictly high grade bicycle and is built to stand the wear and tear of time. The frames are made in three heights, of Mannesmann seamless steel tubing, one and one-eighth inches in diameter. The rear lower tubes are three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and the rear uprights five-eighths of an inch in diameter, reinforced at every point.

Thirty-odd years' experience as woodworkers has taught them what to do in order to turn out a rim that is properly jointed and will stand the racket of hard road work. Their dove-tailed lock joint in the rim will hold in any sort of work. The Model C racer is the highest-priced wheel turned out by this house. All the necessary qualifications are found in this wheel, which is

Apollo & Vesper Cycles.

an unsurpassed piece of workmanship. Its construction is of the most reliable and careful kind, and the entire machine is worthy of the wide confidence it is certain to receive.

The Pierce Special.

Being one of the first to offer a bicycle at a moderate price, George N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., have advanced from year to year, always adopting the best ideas, until to-day they have proved that with their large, well-equipped factory, their staff of mechanical experts, and their experience in building bicycles, they can produce a machine, high grade in every respect, at a moderate price. They have recently been at great expense in perfecting the arrangement of their plant, so as to insure prompt delivery early in the season.

Their 1896 model embodies many ingenious and valuable improvements for the large class of riders who desire a bicycle ultra fine in every appointment. This company shows the "Pierce Special," which has already met with pronounced favor. The Pierce diamond frames are made to give sufficient length between saddle and handle bar to accommodate the riders, and allow a large range of adjustment in riding position.

The ladies' models are designed to facilitate mounting and dismounting by providing ample room in the frame and also to cause the rider to assume an upright position when mounted. Every Pierce bicycle is guaranteed to be perfect both in material and manufacture, and the guarantee period allowed is one year. The New-York office of the Pierce Company is at Broadway and Fortieth Street.

Peerless Wheels and Their Simplicity.

In the exhibit of the Peerless Manufacturing Company, for which Cheever, Colt & Co., 19 Park Row, are the special New-York agents, is shown a complete line of wheels manufactured by this well-known Cleveland house. Stands Nos. 73 to 76 are occupied by the Peerless Company, and their popularity is attested to by the large number of people who are found there.

The most distinctive feature of the Peerless is its simplicity—simplicity so marked as to cause instantaneous comment as soon as the machine is seen. This, of course, is principally due to the company's new system of patent flush joints. By means of this joint the forged or stamped steel connections are dispensed with, and the production is not only a much more graceful machine, but one a great deal lighter, and at the same time, of equal strength. These flush joints are formed by means of interior reinforcement made after the company's own patent.

A long series of extensive trials has demonstrated the fact that they are so strong that the tubing has torn before the joint would give. The Peerless ladies' wheel and tandem are a particularly desirable lot, and will repay a careful examination.

Tandems and Hy-Lo Gear.

Men who look for the best that money can buy have been giving the wheel shown in Stand No. 107, occupied by Lewis Rosenfeld & Co., very careful attention. This company makes a specialty of building wheels to order, and has thus far been exceedingly successful. The theory of Mr. Rosenfeld is that a bicycle should be built with a view to the person by whom and the purposes for which it is to be used, and to accomplish this aim originality of method is necessary.

Some of the advantages claimed by this house are the square rear construction, thoroughly tested in 1895, which is the acme of rigidity; the eccentric bottom bracket, also thoroughly tested, avoiding rear adjustment of driving wheel as well as allowing it to be removed and replaced without readjustment chain, keeping the wheel central at all times, allowing ball bearings to be adjusted accurately without chain adjustment interfering, and having many other advantages apparent to the practiced eye; reinforcements in forks, methods of oiling, and adjusting and fixing cones in position.

In tandems the Rosenfeld Company takes pride. It is claimed by it that its 1895 production proved itself far in advance of anything heretofore produced. The cardinal features of last year's wheel have been retained for the 1896 article, and a number of desirable improvements have been added. Tandems are built on the principle of the Tay Bridge, the first cantilever bridge in the world. The Hy-Lo gear is marketed by Mr. Rosenfeld, and his success with this article during the past year has been highly pleasing.

Rosenfeld & Co. are also the sales agents for the "True-fit" saddle. The "True-fit" has been retained since last Summer, and has established the fact that with its help the comfort of the cyclist is complete. The shape of the saddle was obtained from a plaster cast which was formed under the rider as he propelled his machine along the road.

Bridgeport Cycle Accessories.

The Bridgeport Gun Implement Company, which occupies Spaces 217 and 218, introduced to the world of wheelmen in 1894 its cyclometer, the first of its productions in the line of bicycle accessories. From that date this instrument has stood at a point in the scale of perfection to which all other manufacturers and imitators have aspired. The recognition of its superiority was as instantaneous as it was hearty. At every point of comparison, whether ease of movement, accuracy, or wearing qualities, the Bridgeport cyclometer is the accepted model among all competent judges.

Following the success of its cyclometer, the Bridgeport Gun Implement Company offered the wheelmen a complete line of bicycle accessories. Whether pedals, saddles, lanterns, wrenches, pumps, bells, stands, lamp brackets, whistles, or oilers are wanted, this great house is prepared to furnish them.

A handle bell is one of the novelties shown by this house. It is described as a simple and convenient bicycle bell, "out of sight," which may be placed on the handle bar instead of the ordinary handle. The rider can operate this bell and still retain a firm hold on the handle bar.

Wheels "Built Like a Watch."

The Sterling bicycles, those which are "built like a watch," are very attractively shown in Stands 136 to 139, inclusive. The Sterling Company is represented at the show by President C. W. Dickerson, Vice President Howard E. Raymond, and the following Eastern traveling men: L. A. Howell, A. W. Warren, C. L. Townsley, N. U. Carpenter, and H. L. Spencer.

The Sterling factory is situated at Kenosha., Wis., and is one of the finest and largest in the world. It is built in a most original manner, and is possibly the only bicycle factory of the sort in the world. It is only one story in height. The entire plant covers six acres of ground and the material is all handled on one floor. The model factory is fitted with the very finest and most accurate automatic machinery for turning out bicycles "built like a watch." It has its own electric plant and gas plant, and manufactures all the gas needed for brazing, enameling, &c. It is beautifully situated in a healthy district, and its cheerful club rooms and reading rooms indicate that the well-being of the employes has not been lost sight of. It has a capacity of from 20,000 to 25,000 wheels. The Sterling is absolutely simple—it is so simple that the simplest of mechanical people can take it apart and fix it again without any trouble.

The Aladdin Lamp.

One of the lamps that has attracted much attention during the week, and for which many large orders have been booked, is the "Aladdin." It has been shown in the second tier by the manufacturers, the Aladdin Lamp Company of Newark, N. J. There are but four detachable parts to the lamp, and the use of solder is strictly prohibited.

The manufacturers take the stand that kerosene is not the oil to use in a bicycle lamp, and point out the fact that there is much more satisfaction in the use of heavy and combination oils. The lamp is the smallest, the lightest, and, many think, the prettiest exhibited, and those who have used it praise its burning qualities.

Besides the nickel lamp, the firm is manufacturing one of Montana gold. This is very slightly, and, it is claimed, will not tarnish. There is but a slight advance in the price of this lamp over the regular model.

Some Western Wheel Works' Figures

Figures always tell a true story, and the following compilation concerning the enormous amount of material used by the Western Wheel Works, made by a member of the firm, will interest observing agents and riders:

"We used 280 miles of tubing, or enough to reach from New-York to Washington, if placed in a straight line. The spokes were made in our own factory, and required 625 miles of wire, or enough to reach from New-York to Cleveland. Forty miles of brass rod, or enough to reach from New-York to Peekskill, were required for spoke

New-Haven Chair Co. Catalogue.

nipples. If the spokes, spoke nipples, and tubing were placed in a straight line they would reach from Chicago to Omaha and return. Our cranks, if placed end to end, would cover a distance of 17 miles.

"We used 28 miles of steel for crank axles, wheel axles, and pedal axles, and 15 miles of steel for seat posts. If the rims which we used in the manufacture of Crescent bicycles were placed one upon the other, they would make a pile 15,840 feet high, which is more than the height of Mont Blanc, and nearly as high as Noah's ark when it rested on the top of Mount Ararat. If placed in a straight line, side by side, these rims would reach a distance of 58 miles, and if the tires were also included, it would make a line 62 miles longer, or 120 miles in all, being more than the distance from New-York to Philadelphia. We used 4 8-10 miles of cork grips, 8½ miles of finished hubs, and 19½ miles of steel wire to pin frames together before brazing.

"Our finished chains, end to end, would reach 56½ miles, and the different pieces of which they are composed would reach 190 miles, making 264½ miles in all or more than the distance from New-York to Boston. The bearings of Crescent bicycles required 11,197,840 steel balls, which, if placed in a straight line, side by side, would reach a distance of 36½ miles. To lace the chains and dress guards to the ladies' bicycles manufactured by us required 343,320 yards of cord, or 194½ miles, enough to allow the conventional small boy to stand on the Auditorium tower, in Chicago, and fly a kite in the State of Iowa.

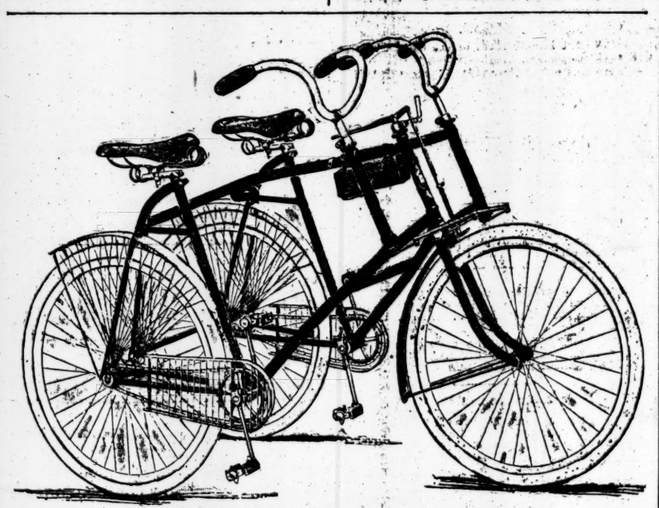
"To supply the demand for Crescents in 1895 required 1,285,898 bolts and 1,190,460 nuts, having an aggregate weight of 13 tons. The head, seat post, and crank hanger forgings for these wheels weighed, in the rough, 162 3-10 tons, and when finished, 58½ tons, showing a complete waste of 103 8-10 tons in drilling and finishing. Thirteen miles of spring steel, or enough to reach from New-York to Yonkers, were used in the manufacture of saddle springs, and the saddles and tool bags together required 133,427 square feet, or 3 square miles, of leather.

"The total weight of the complete bicycles was 1,906,273 pounds, or 953 tons, being more than twice the weight of the Colossus of Rhodes. To create these bicycles required 988,962 square feet of lumber, made up of pieces, which would reach a distance of 911½ miles if placed end to end, or nearly the distance from New-York to Chicago.

"Just 58,174,935 separate and distinct pieces entered into the construction of these wheels, and if all were placed in a straight line, end to end, they would more than reach from New-York to San Francisco."

Spalding's Ladies' Wheel.

In order to demonstrate the capability of the Spalding bicycle factory, Mr. Walter Spalding directed that a seven-pound perfect ladies' bicycle should be constructed for the Bicycle Show. This was accordingly done by the most skillful workmen in the factory, and the result is an embodiment of all that is beautiful in bicycle construction. It can be picked up and carried about with the ease of a toy or a dumbbell, and yet it is capable of carrying a rider a long distance without sustaining injury, although, of course, it is not a duplicate in strength of the twenty-five-pounder. It was the only wheel



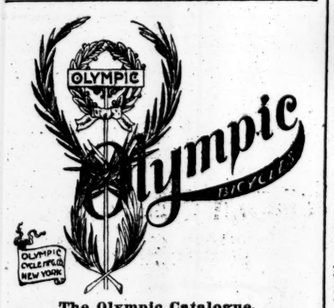
Wolff-American Duplex.

of the kind exhibited at the show, and delighted many persons, particularly ladies. It will be on exhibition in the Spalding store hereafter.

A wheel that is attracting universal attention at the Garden is exhibited at the stand of the Spalding-Bidwell Company, at the main entrance to the Garden. It is the property of Mr. John B. Yates of the New-York Athletic Club, who has led the New-York Athletic Club this year in mileage, having covered 12,632 miles. The wheel looks as though it had not been ridden a day, and is in perfect condition. It compares favorably with many of the new wheels that are being exhibited.

Olympic Artistic Catalogue.

The catalogue of the Olympic cycles is a work of art, and entailed a great deal of work and study for its production. It is printed on a toned paper of a delicate green tint. The centre of each page tells



The Olympic Catalogue.

all about the Olympic cycles. Palms decorate the upper part of each page, and in the left-hand corner is a wreath of laurels, printed in gold.

In the lower corners are exquisite pictures, representing scenes at the ancient Olympian games. They represent chariot races, foot races, wrestling, jumping, ball playing, and swimming. At the end of the catalogue are a few small pictures of modern sports, such as bicycling, baseball, and rowing.

THE MECHANICAL SIDE.

All About the Bicycle Pedals Exhibited in the Garden.

The pedals used on the old wooden velocipedes, or "bone shakers," as they were then familiarly termed, and which were introduced into this country in 1866, were what is known as a plain-bearing or parallel-bearing pedal; that is to say, they were utterly devoid of cones and balls. Among them was a pedal the body of which was a huge upright spool revolving on a wrought-iron spindle, being held on the spindle by an ordinary carriage nut. This was not considered very mechanical, as the hole in the spools soon wore out of true, causing the feet to slip off.

Another pedal was invented which was made of cast iron, having a flat upper surface, and underneath it a long projection which weighed about a pound, and which resembled in shape a huge acorn. The object of this acorn-shaped projection was to keep the pedal in place, the theory being that the feet would slip off without this counterbalance on it. The early makers of the good old ordinary also used a plain metal parallel-bearing pedal, which they afterward improved by using adjusting cones in them to take up the wear, and in none of the early bicycle catalogues ball-bearing pedals were mentioned, but for which the makers charged $5 extra per set when furnished. The old-style pedal was not what might be called a dust-proof one; the pedal shaft was fitted through a hole in the end of the crank and fastened on the inside of the crank with a large lock nut.

The adjusting cone was always to be found on the outer end of the pedal shaft. The objections to this style of pedal were its weight, its wide tread, and its generally clumsy construction. A pair of the old-style pedals such as were used on the ordinary and safety bicycle when they were first introduced would weigh about twice as much as the pedals in use to-day.

Formerly all the bicycle makers made their own pedals. While it is true that a number of makers of bicycles make their own pedals now, it is evident from a careful canvass of the pedals exhibited at the show that the making of pedals has become a special industry, and the specialists who have devoted their attention to making pedals have evidently mastered the subject.

Nearly all the pedals that are shown at the show are dust-proof, and the outer ends of the bearings are protected by rather dust caps or the pedal plate is carried around the bearings, preventing them from becoming clogged or bruised in the event of a fall. The pedals seen at the show this year, while in a large measure resembling those seen at the previous show, are all made of a stiffer and heavier construction.

It has been obvious for some time that this was necessary, as the initial force or power required to start a modern high-grade bicycle fitted with high gears, such as are now used, requires that the pedals be made heavy and strong.

The majority of the pedals exhibited at the show have the pedal pins threaded into the crank, thus dispensing with the lock nut formerly used, and also making the tread narrower. The average pedal shown at the show is three and one-half inches wide, and they will weigh from twelve to fifteen ounces per pair; these weights are, of course, for what are known as "rat trap" pedals. When rubber is inserted in them on the combination plan, they will average from about four to six ounces heavier. All the ladies' wheels shown in the show have rubber pedals, and while they weigh about the same as the men's pedals, they are about one-half to three-quarters of an inch narrower.

Among the novelties seen at the show is a single ball-bearing pedal, which was designed by F. G. Owen of Washington, D. C. The Remington company snows a new departure in the way of a pedal made on the barrel-hub pattern, containing detachable ball cups and fitted with ball retainers. The blades are bent in one piece, forming a continuous round outside end, and which is far less liable to break than when the blades are straight and project. An important feature of this pedal lies in the fact that three-sixteenth balls are used. The maker of the pedals claims that no pedal can work well that uses smaller balls than three-sixteenths. It also has spring oil cups at each end of the sleeve, so that the pedals can be oiled without removing any part.

This pedal, being of a barrel-hub shape, is also in harmony with the barrel hubs largely used in the front and rear wheels in a bicycle, and therefore harmonizes more clearly with the general construction of an up-to-date bicycle than the light, thin pedals that are shown. It is certainly a step forward in the right direction in every way.

The Lavigne & Scott Company of New-Haven, Conn., shows a pedal that can be made into a "rat trap" or combination of rubber at will. It consists of two semi-circular arms which rotate on the centre of the pedal shaft, and which keep the pedal right side up when once placed in position, the pedal thus always being held in position so that when the rider mounts the bicycle the tread surface of the pedal is always ready for the feet to be placed upon it. Combination rubbers are held in position without the usual bolts or screws, which are apt to rattle loose, and thus become lost by a series of integral teeth. The company also shows a modification of this pedal, which can be changed from "rat trap" to rubber combination at will by simply placing the toe under the pedal while riding. Experts in the trade say that these pedals are bound to revolutionize the construction of bicycle pedals.

Another novelty shown is the Wright pedal. It is of a flat construction, the foot surface being only on one side. It has an adjustable toe clip running through it which is fastened to the pedal blade with two set bolts. Perhaps the best-known pedal seen at the show is the one known as the "Record pedal." It has a solid forged body, with arms integral thereto, and a one-piece tread plate, and it is the original model and forerunner of the various types of this style of pedal seen at the show.

Another popular pedal is the "Brandenberg pedal," and which is largely used on the bicycles at the show. The frame is welded by electricity, forming one continuous piece, with round corners. The ball racers are independent of the frame and are entirely dust-proof. This pedal is very compact and simple in mechanism and can be taken apart and assembled very readily.

The "Grothe pedal" is another popular form of pedal, as are also the "Canoe pedal," "Kensington pedal," "Curtis pedal," and "Star pedal."

Among the pedals made by the bicycle makers themselves and used exclusively on their own products are the following: The Yost, Wolff-American, Stearns, Tribune, Warwick, Liberty, which is an electrically welded pedal; the Spalding, Sterling, the Orient, (the peculiarity of the Orient pedal is that the outer half of the foot plate is movable, so that the pedal is readily adjustable, and the sole of the shoe can be accurately fitted,) the Imperial, Eclipse, Waverly, Winton, Rambler, and last, but not least, the Columbia.

CYCLE AGENTS ORGANIZE.

A Meeting to Create a Social Body for Cycle Trade Representatives.

The first banquet and meeting of the Cycle Agents of America was held Thursday night at the Hotel Metropole. The meeting, which convened at 11:30, continued until 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, during which time a gratifying feeling of good-fellowship prevailed. It was evident from the interest evinced in the proceedings that prosperity is the lot of the association, and will be for a long time to come.

Howard B. Moses, representing the Trenton Watch Company, was the toastmaster at the dinner, and was also chosen Chairman of the meeting that followed. E. Vorhees Skillman was Chairman of the Banquet Committee, which was composed of W. L. Raisch of the Eastern Rubber Company, H. A. Hammond of the Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Company, George W. Houck of the Eclipse Bicycle Company, and Howard B. Moses.

After responses to the various toasts, a motion was made by Mr. Houck that at the next annual meeting of the association—whether it be held in New-York or Chicago—all of the members in attendance at this first meeting should strive to be present at the meeting for 1897. The motion was heartily indorsed by all present.

Mr. Skillman then moved that a permanent organization be effected. This was unanimously carried, and on motion of William S. Barry of the Eastern Rubber Company of Trenton, seconded by Mr. Raisch, R. S. Stillwell of the Newton Rubber Works was unanimously elected President. On motion of Mr. Houck, seconded by Mr. Barry, Howard B. Moses was unanimously chosen Vice President. On motion of Mr. Skillman, seconded by Mr. Roche of The Bicycle World, George W. Houck was elected Secretary by a unanimous vote, and he, on motion of Mr. Moses, cast a ballot for the meeting for Mr. Hall of the Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company for Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Patrick Husse of the Davis Sewing Machine Company, it was resolved that the President be given power to appoint a Board of Directors, consisting of five members of the association. This motion being carried, the President appointed Francis T. Kintzing, F. E. Castle, E. V. Skillman, James Murphy, and William L. Raisch, such a board.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Murphy, Stillwell, Castle, Skillman, and Houck, appointed by the Chair, after considerable deliberation, decided upon The Commercial Representatives of the Cycle Trade of America as a fitting title for the new organization.

Mr. Moses then moved, seconded by Mr. Raisch, that one representative from each paper devoted to the interests of cycling and the cycle trade be elected an honorary member of the club. The motion was unanimously passed.

The objects of the association are purely social in their character at present. So they will probably remain so long as the bicycle trade remains as good as it is at the present time.

NOTES OF THE SHOW.

—Col. Lovell of the John P. Lovell Arms Company of Boston said last night that the show was a greater success than he ever dreamed of. "It has been a great help to manufacturers," said he, "in every way, shape, and manner. We have done an exceptionally large business here. We have noticed this week an improvement in the class of people who are attending the show. Everything about it is far and away ahead of the Chicago exhibition, and the management is to be congratulated."

—The Clover Yacht and Cycle Club of Boston is largely represented at the show among the trade and newspaper men. Some of the more prominent members here are Charles Weldon, Charles H. Glazer, Capt. Walter B. Bracket, J. C. Kerrison, and C. G. Percival. The latter is the manager of the bicycle track at Waltham.

—Vice President Ernest Walton of the Tinkham Cycle Company is in favor of allowing more decorations on the stands and of restricting what he terms the souvenir nuisance. The Tinkham Company has placed more orders at this show than at any previous exhibition. The demand for express carriers has been away beyond expectations, according to Mr. Walton.

—Edward G. Wright of Putnam, Conn., is one of the prominent agents at the show. He says the outlook indicates that twice as much business will be done this season as last. Mr. Wright is accompanied by David Flagg, another agent from Putnam.

—Each wheel in the Garden has had its coterie of admirers. The rider of a Cleveland stood in front of the Luster yesterday and told a friend: "I rode a Special last year, and I would not exchange it for any two wheels on the market."

—President Huffman has been in attendance at the Davis Sewing Machine Company's stand all the week. The Dayton wheel, the product of this house, is one of the most admired bicycles in the great exhibits.

—If the League of American Wheelmen decides to abolish Class B, Harry Wheeler, the Orange professional, says he will participate actively in the "pro" events.

—Secretary Dunham of the Buffalo Wheel Company is of the opinion that this show will boom cycling in this vicinity sky high.

—C. Frederick Ackerman of Syracuse is a prominent Cycle Show visitor.

Religious Notices.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, addresses by the former Priests O'Connor, Pollach, and Vanoli. Subject, "Deceptions of the Jesuits and Paulists in 'Converting' Protestants."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M., charge Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., on "Art and Morals." Evening, 8 P. M., (seats free,) sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

AT TWENTY-THIRD ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, (Corner Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; song service, 7:30 P. M. Welcome.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 88th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Mendelssohn Oratorio, "Elijah."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PEOPLE'S CHURCH, Rev. Dr. Anna H. Shaw preaches,—11, "The Heavenly Vision"; afternoon, 4, "Doubt as a Factor in Progress."

Religious Notices.

ANNIVERSARY.—The forty-third anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York will be held in Association Hall, 124 St. corner of 4th Av. Monday evening, the 27th inst., at 8:15 o'clock. Addresses may be expected by the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church. The public are cordially invited.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, Chickering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by Rev. F. E. Smith, pastor Seventh Street Methodist Church. Unusually attractive musical programme. Cornet solos, Miss Park; violin solos, Master Bertholf Thornell; vocal solos, Misses Noakes and Dunne. Joseph Bogardus, President; Edwin Galloway, Secretary.

A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Forward Movement, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M., "The Order of Creation," Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. Evening service, 7th Av. and 13th St., prelude, "Armenia." Mr. Cadman will preach. Orchestral music. Service of song, 7:30 P. M. Gospel meetings every night. Concert to-night for the people, free.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches 11: "Something More Important than the Monroe Doctrine in Regard to Venezuela—the Prevention of European Influences in the United States." 7:45: "A Young Man's Downward Career." All welcome.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 6TH AV., corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors—Services Sunday, 26th inst. Dr. McIlvaine will preach at 11 A. M., and Dr. Van Dyke at 4:30 P. M. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORNER 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening subject—"The Young Man of the Times for the Twentieth Century." A sermon to students; all students in the city cordially invited. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 309 57th St., West of 8th Av.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach morning and evening. 11 A. M., "The Decline of Enthusiasm"; 7:45, lectures on "Science and Revelation, on Man's Nature and Destiny"; subject, "What of Spirit in Man and the Visions of the Dying?" Strangers cordially welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St.—Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Annual Missionary Sermon, preacher, Rev. Dr. Langford. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer. Fourteenth Anniversary of the Guild of St. Paul. Address by the Hon. John P. Faure, Commissioner of Charities.

CHURCH OF EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON AV. and 35th St., Rev. J. Frederick Holmes, Minister in Charge.—Morning service at 11; evening service at 8. At the evening service the cantata, "The Holy City," will be rendered under the direction of William H. Woodcock, Musical Director of Garden City Cathedral.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St., Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, rector. Services: 11 A. M., morning service and sermon. 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 51st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching—"The Sense of Immortality." 12:15, Sunday school. 8 P. M., Bible talk, Genesis—"Jacob's Wrestling."

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M., (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M., Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy H. Grant, Rector.—Musical services at 4 P. M. Anthem, "The Lord Shall Increase You," Mendelssohn Offertory, "As the Heart Pants," 42d Psalm, Mendelssohn.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Heart and Life." 7:45 P. M., "Is An International Court of Arbitration Possible?"

CHURCH OF MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND PARK Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening topic: "The Bible and Ancient Traditions."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"The Conspiracy Against the Liquor Traffic"; 8 P. M., topic—"The Temple Call."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. Harris Ely Adriance will preach at 11 A. M.

COOPER UNION, ROOM 22.—Lecture in English and German; subject, "Christ's Coming, Millennium, and the Immortality of the Body Without Death." At 3:30 P. M.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 WEST 46th St.; Rev. R. W. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor. —At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school; at 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor; at 7:45 P. M., Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., will preach on "The Contribution of the Congregationalists," this being the fourth in series on "The Contribution of the Churches to Our Common Christian Faith and Life."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Ave. and 12th St. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Maitland Alexander will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Prayer meetings Monday and Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —The new and beautiful chapel will be used by the children for the service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to see and hear the children.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D ST., REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR. 11 A. M., FOREIGN MISSIONARY ADDRESSES BY REV. DRS. ELLINGWOOD AND DAVIES. 8 P. M., "The Future of the Two Anglo-Saxon Peoples," by REV. A. F. SCHAUFFLER, D. D.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., pastor. 11 A. M., "Matthew the Publican." 8 P. M., "The Religious Vow." Wed. Eve., "Christ Humiliated and Exalted."

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Services Sunday, 26th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

"HOW TO HAVE HEAVEN UPON EARTH" will be the subject of the Rev. A. C. Dixon's address in Cooper Union next Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. H. M. Sanders will preside. W. C. B. Sneden, Miss Upham, and boys' brigade will sing.

INDICATIONS OF THE NEARNESS OF OUR Lord's Coming.—Second lecture, Catholic Apostolic Church, 57th St., north side, west of 9th Av., Sunday, 7:45 evening.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Mid-week service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d St.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M., "Near the Kingdom." 8 P. M., "A Great Supper." Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQ. South, Edward Judson.—Preaching 10:45 and 7:30. Seats free. Strangers welcome. Friday evening, Union Seminary Male Quartet.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (SWEDENborgian), East 35th Street, between Park & Lexington Avenues, Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday School, with Adult Classes, 9:30 A. M. Service at 11 o'clock A. M. Subject—"Obstacles to Personal Religion."

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 56 WEST 40th ST.—Low mass, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Sacred Heart, Gounod,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon 8 P. M. F. Ritchie will preach morning and afternoon. Subjects, "Fishers and Hunter" and "The Pelican, the Owl, and the Sparrow."

SECOND STREET METHODIST CHURCH, A. C. Morehouse, Pastor.—Morning, "Whitened Harvest"; evening, "Laborers' Reward." Chaplain McCabe's great lecture Thursday evening, "Bright Side of Libbey Prison."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Jan. 26, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject: "The Spiritual Meaning of Marriage." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76th St., Near Columbus Av.—The pastor, Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

THEOSOPHY.—At Chickering Hall, Sunday, 11 o'clock A. M., Claude Falls Wright will lecture on "Theosophy and Justice." Organ recitals. Admission free.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The Pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel. Service preparatory to communion held in the church Friday evening next, 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Ave.—The pastor,

IS ACCUSED OF PERJURY

De Witt C. Hayes Said to Have Resorted to Fraudulent Practices.

FALSE SATISFACTION PIECES FILED

New-York and Mt. Vernon Land and Improvement Company's Property Involved—Warrant Out for His Arrest.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 24.—It was learned to-night that a warrant was obtained a few days ago, in New-York City, for the arrest of De Witt C. Hayes of Mount Vernon, a son-in-law of John P. Holler, a wealthy ice dealer of Mount Vernon, on a complaint made by J. A. Mahlstedt of the coal and lumber firm of J. A. Mahlstedt & Co. of New-Rochelle.

The charge against Hayes is perjury. Attempts have been made to find and arrest Hayes, it is said, which have thus far proved unsuccesful.

Hayes, it is said, claims to be the principal in a company known as the New-York and Mount Vernon Land and Improvement Company, which has offices at 37 Liberty Street, New-York.

This company has a plot of about six acres on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, close to the Pelhamville line. The property fronts on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. A number of houses, that face the railroad, are now in process of construction. It is said that there are on the plot about thirty houses, counting those finished and those being built.

J. A. Mahlstedt & Co. some time ago, it is said, advanced lumber and mason's supplies to Hayes. As Hayes failed to pay for the supplies, a lien for $3,500 was placed on the Mount Vernon property, to secure payment.

The lien was filed at White Plains Oct. 14. As the money was not paid, foreclosure proceedings were about to be instituted, when it was found that a satisfaction piece was on file, releasing the lien. The release was signed "J. A. Mahlstedt," and the signature was attested by De Witt C. Hayes. Attached to this document was an affidavit, sworn to by Hayes, before a notary, that Mr. Mahlstedt's signature was genuine. It was on this affidavit that the charge of perjury was based, since Mr. Mahlstedt declared that he had never signed the release filed at White Plains.

The capital stock of the New-York and Mount Vernon Land and Improvement Company is said to be $75,000.

De Witt C. Hayes was admitted to the Poughkeepsie bar in 1889. He married, in 1890, a daughter of John P. Holler, and in 1891 opened a law office in Mount Vernon. Hayes lives near Dunham Park, Mount Vernon.

Charles H. Bassett of Brooklyn has a mortgage for $75,000 on some of the New-York and Mount Vernon Land and Improvement Company's property. He now claims that a forged satisfaction of this mortgage was recorded at White Plains in June. Mr. Bassett alleges he discovered the forgery Jan. 8. After this mortgage was satisfied by the forged paper a mortgage for $15,000 was placed on the same property, it is claimed, and afterward Bassett's mortgage of $75,000 was recorded, making it a second mortgage. Bassett has filed an affidavit with the Register that the satisfaction of the mortgage was forged.

Michael Bartnett of New-Rochelle has a lien of $5,100 on the property. It is said that there is another lien held by a New-York builder.

It was said to-night that the arrest of De Witt C. Hayes was expected to take place at almost any time, on the present charge of perjury.

NEW ALDERMANIC COMMITTEES

Brooklyn's Legislators Now in a Position to Transact Business.

President Clark of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday made public his appointments of standing committees. They are as follows:

Law—Messrs. Oltrogge, Singleton, Williams, Leaycraft, Wassmuth, Doyle, and Dunn.

Railroads — Messrs. Francisco, Wassmuth, Thompson, Myers, Haubert, Hennessy, and Guilfoyle.

Electricity and Gas—Messrs. Leich, Thompson, Taylor, Francisco, Williams, Guilfoyle, and Dunne.

Water and Drainage—Messrs. Leich, Francisco, Messinger, Oltrogge, Myers, Conly, and Guilfoyle.

Police—Messrs. Singleton, Stewart, Ruggles, Francisco, Messinger, Hennessy, and Bacher.

Fire—Messrs. Francisco, Singleton, Taylor, Haubert, Wassmuth, Dunne, and Guilfoyle.

Public Health—Messrs. Leaycraft, Schlusser, Singleton, Oltrogge, Stewart, Maurer, and Donlon.

Finance—Messrs. Haubert, Leich, Thompson, Myers, Williams, Guilfoyle, and Hennessy.

Assessments—Messrs. Schlusser, Messinger, Oltrogge, Leaycraft, Ruggles, Dunn, and Keegan.

Public Lands and Parks—Messrs. Messinger, Leaycraft, Williams, Singleton, Stewart, Welton, and Dunn.

Printing and Supplies—Messrs. Wassmuth, Oltrogge, Myers, Thompson, Taylor, Doyle, and Hennessy.

Docks, Markets, and Water Rights—Messrs. Thompson, Leaycraft, Haubert, Schlusser, Francisco, Bacher, and Dunn.

Bridges—Messrs. Williams, Wassmuth, Haubert, Leich, and Francisco.

Opening Streets—Messrs. Messinger, Leaycraft, Thompson, Williams, Ruggles, Keegan, and McGarry.

Grading and Paving—Messrs. Oltrogge, Stewart, Leich, Francisco, Singleton, Dunne, and Keegan.

Court House—Messrs. Taylor, Ruggles, Schlusser, Haubert, Leich, Conly, and Donlon.

Hall of Records—Messrs. Singleton, Myers, Oltrogge, Stewart, Messinger, Dunne, and McGarry.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Haubert, Singleton, Taylor, Wassmuth, Myers, Guilfoyle, and Welton.

Jail—Messrs. Myers, Stewart, Leaycraft, Oltrogge, Haubert, Doyle, and Guilfoyle.

Penitentiary and Morgue—Messrs. Ruggles, Oltrogge, Wassmuth, Schlusser, Messinger, Dunne, and Dunn.

County Records—Messrs. Thompson, Williams, Taylor, Leich, Haubert, Conly, and Keegan.

Taxation—Messrs. Schlusser, Stewart, Messinger, Myers, Wassmuth, Maurer, and Bacher.

Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Messrs. Leaycraft, Oltrogge, Singleton, Myers, Stewart, Hennessy, and Bacher.

Jurors—Messrs. Ruggles, Stewart, Schlusser, Taylor, Wassmuth, Donlon, and Doyle.

House of Good Shepherd and Homes and Orphan Asylums—Messrs. Myers, Ruggles, Williams, Leaycraft, Singleton, Conly, and Donlon.

Election Returns—Messrs. Leich, Wassmuth, Leaychaft, Messinger, Singleton, Welton, and Maurer.

Salaries and Commissioners of Deeds—Messrs. Schlusser, Leaycraft, Ruggles, Stewart, Taylor, Welton, and Dunne.

Accounts of County Treasurer—Messrs. Wassmuth, Singleton, Schlusser, Taylor, Stewart, Doyle, and McGarry.

Contracts—Messrs. Williams, Haubert, Thompson, Taylor, Wassmuth, Guilfoyle, and Dunne.

Buildings—Messrs. Stewart, Ruggles, Schlusser, Oltrogge, Messinger, Maurer, and McGarry.

President Clark has only given one Chairmanship to Alderman David Stewart, who was his rival for Presidential honors. Each committee consists of seven members, the last two of whom are Democrats.

The appointment of Alderman Francisco as Chairman of the Committee on Railroads was a surprise.

Seventh Veterans Dine.

At the Seventh Regiment Veteran Clubhouse, 751 Fifth Avenue, last evening, about seventy-five veterans of the "Old Six" boys of the veterans of the Seventh sat down to dinner. Capt. C. L. Cozzens presided, assisted by A. V. Pancoast, Edmund Hendricks, F. A. Goodwin, Fred Budd, G. G. Brinckerhoff, G. J. Wetzler, George W. Jones, and George D. Pittman.

Major George Rand was the special guest of the evening. Among those who were present were Gen. Jacob E. Duryea, Capt. Edwin Young, William B. Dick, George G. Nevers, W. H. Hampton, B. F. Dos Passos, W. B. Freeman, Capt. Samuel Budd, A. L. Rogers, E. A. Brooks, George W. Hart, H. H. Arthur, Charles King, Major George P. Edgar, S. A. Briant, G. G. Brinckerhoff, Jr., H. H. Dale, K. C. Gibson, and A. C. Jessup.

Wheat Prices and War Rumors.

When wheat touched the lowest price yesterday a brisk export demand appeared. Buyers took 140,000 bushels. This quantity is not at all extraordinary, but its purchase started European war rumors at the Produce Exchange. The price for May, the active option month, advanced from 69⅝ cents to 71 cents per bushel in the last hour. This affected spot wheat, and shut off the export demand. War rumors subsided with the close of the market. Sales did not reach above those of a day of ordinary trading.

To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold, you have only to use judiciously DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

For sick headache—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Society was not in a cheerful humor yesterday, the disagreeable weather being chiefly responsible for the dullness at many social functions. There were few teas, and they were not well attended. Even the few dances in the evening were generally dull affairs. But Dame Rumor is unusually busy these days, and yesterday she again encouraged gossip. The subject of her latest misinformation is August Belmont, and the Belmonts and their friends would be very much annoyed were not this bit of gossip ridiculous. From St. Louis on Wednesday came an announcement that August Belmont was engaged to a young woman of that city. August Belmont is a very charming man, very popular, and very wealthy, and there has been nothing in his career to indicate that he would commit bigamy. Mrs. Belmont, it will be remembered, was Miss Elizabeth Morgan, and the paper which contained this very remarkable story also noted the fact that she attended a dance the night before. As Mr. Belmont said yesterday, "Patience is a very good thing, but there is certainly a limit to it."

—Mrs. Archibald Paul Mitchell of 33 West Seventy-first Street will give a large tea to-day. Mrs. Mitchell's drawing rooms, which are very spacious, will be lavishly decorated with violets and American Beauty, white, and pink roses, and tropical plants. Assisting the very charming hostess in receiving will be a number of prominent matrons and maids, and, as usual at Mrs. Mitchell's entertainments, there will be some very delightful music.

—Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine and Miss Porter of 44 East Fifty-seventh Street will give the second of two large receptions on Tuesday afternoon of next week, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

—Mrs. Tasso T. Fischer of 234 Central Park West has organized a new social club. Two card parties are in immediate prospect. The final meeting for this season will be held on the evening of Feb. 5, when a theatre party will be given. Among the members are Mrs. Edward Banks Keller, Mrs. Glenney, Mrs. D. B. R. Chapman, Mrs. Byron W. Greene, Jr., and Mrs. John Travers.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Emilie Bigelow of Chicago, sister of Nelson Bigelow, to Norman Hapgood of this city. Miss Bigelow is now in Europe, and the announcement of the engagement comes from Paris. The wedding will probably take place on this side of the Atlantic in the early Summer.

—Among the charming entertainments arranged for next week is a song recital by Miss Lucille Saunders, at the home of Mrs. Wallace Corodon Andrews, 854 Fifth Avenue, on the morning of Jan. 30. Miss Saunders will be assisted by Tom Karl. The recital will take place in Miss Andrews's beautiful music room, which is one of the few ideal rooms in New-York for singing. The recital, of course, is not an invitation affair. It is a subscription song recital. Any one can go who buys a ticket.

—An engagement of interest to Bostonians and New-Yorkers is that of Miss Stella Dalton of Brattleborough, Vt., and Prof. Dodge of the Teachers College of this city.

—Mrs. J. W. Alexander of 4 East Sixty-fourth Street will give an "at home" from 4 to 7 o'clock Jan. 28.

—Mrs. Washington Wilson of 166 West Fifty-eighth Street has issued cards for a reception this afternoon.

—Mrs. Austin Corbin and Miss Corbin will begin to-night a series of Saturday evenings at home, with music. It is understood that Mrs. Corbin intends having some banjo players, and possibly a dancer or two for the occasion.

—The fourth and last of the series of Friday evening dances which are taking place in the Mendelssohn Assembly Room was held last night under the patronage of Mrs. William H. Brown, Mrs. Sheppard Knapp, Mrs. Gilbert L. Wiltse, and others. This class should not be confounded with the Friday Evening Dancing Class, which also met last night. At the latter dance the cotillion was led by J. Frederic Pierson, Jr., who danced alone.

—The third of the series of the subscription dances planned by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham took place at the Waldorf last night. There were 150 members present. The members and guests were received by Mrs. Ingraham, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Albert E. Colfax, Mrs. Edward P. Steers, Mrs. Jacob Shrady, Mrs. William Westfield, Mrs. Alfred E. Cowles, and Mrs. William Shrady.

—The marriage of Miss Louise Van Beuren Davis of 21 West Fourteenth Street to Alfred H. Bond of Boston will take place to-day in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. The marriage will be followed by a breakfast for the families of the bride and bridegroom, at the Van Beuren homestead. Miss Davis is one of the richest heiresses in New-York, and is very popular.

—Mrs. William Moir and her niece, Mrs. Jefferson De Ment Thompson, gave the second of two afternoon receptions yesterday at their home, in West Twentieth Street.

—Mrs. Sheppard Knapp will give a reception on Tuesday afternoon next, at her residence, 32 West Fifty-sixth Street, to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Maude Lillian Knapp. There will be an informal dance in the evening.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Harrie E. Moore, daughter of Mrs. Julia E. G. Moore of New-York, to Henry Merwin Shrady, son of Dr. G. F. Shrady.

—Mr. and Mrs. Delaplaine Brown and their daughter, Miss Ada Brown, of 170 West Seventy-second Street, will sail to-day on the steamship Columbia for the West Indies and South America.

PATRIARCH.

New States and Silver Senators.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.)

The easy confidence with which the silverites in the Senate assumed all along that the Utah members would be with them is a significant but disquieting circumstance. One of the results of the extensive business of State creation carried on in the last four or five years has been an immense increase in silver strength in the Senate. Apparently the three other Territories which seek admission would add six more votes to the silver total in the Senate, although it is possible that Oklahoma might be won to the soundmoney side.

An Exact Address.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

A letter arrived at the Edgefield (S. C.) Post Office Friday addressed to "ex-Gen. James Longstreet, ex-General of ex-Confederate States of America, Edgefield District, South Carolina." It was from a Post Office in Illinois. Gen. Longstreet was born in Edgefield District.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BETHEL, Conn., Jan. 24.—Gorman, Wixted & Crowe's hat factory was burned this morning. Several dwellings in the immediate vicinity narrowly escaped destruction. The factory was recently built to replace one burned two years ago. The origin of the fire is unknown. The firm employed seventy-five hands, and had many orders ahead. Loss, $10,000; insured.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The blanket mill of J. & J. Dobson, at Falls of the Schuylkill, was partially burned this morning. The flames were confined to the two upper stories, which were filled with machinery and finished material. Loss, $85,000; covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 24.—The house and stables of Dr. Otto H. Albanesius, at 876 Central Avenue, were burned last night. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $11,000.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Jan. 24.—The dry goods and general store of W. W. Gilbey was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $20,000; fully insured.

CHILD FOUND DEAD IN THE STREET

Louisa Hornung Had Not Been Seen by Her Parents Since Last Thursday Evening.

Louisa Hornung, nine years old, was found dead in the street early yesterday morning in front of 1,503 Park Avenue. Her home was at 1,520 Park Avenue. The child's real name is said to be Gruber, and William Hornung, with whom she lived, is her stepfather. The child did not return to supper on Thursday night, and about 10 o'clock Hornung notified the police and started on a fruitless search himself.

The body was found near One Hundred and Tenth Street. On the corner of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Park Avenue is a saloon, but the proprietor, August Borkamp, did not see the body when he went home at 1:30 o'clock. The body, when found, was frozen, but there were no noticeable signs of any assault. No one could be found who had seen the child since Thursday evening.

The body was taken to the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and Hornung detained until Coroner's Physician Huber had performed an autopsy. Dr. Huber was of the opinion that the child had died of exposure. There were no evidences of poison. On the head were slight bruises which may have been caused by a fall. No satisfactory solution of the mystery has yet been found. Hornung was discharged.

DEATH OF JOHN D. LAWSON

A LEADER IN REPUBLICAN POLITICS NEARLY FIFTY YEARS.

Known as "Sitting Bull," and a Man of Power in His Party—Successful in Business Affairs.

John D. Lawson, for many years one of the most prominent Republican leaders in this city, died yesterday in his apartments at the Hanover, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. For nearly half a century he had been active in politics.

Although he had been rather feeble for some time, Mr. Lawson had not been confined to his rooms. He was a familiar figure in Washington Square, where he strolled about every morning, occasionally dropping into the Lincoln Club in Clinton Place and taking a hand in the management of the Republican "machine." His visits to the club were greatly appreciated by its members, because his knowledge of politics was accurate and comprehensive, and his advice valuable.

Mr. Lawson was accustomed to saying exactly what he thought, and if he believed a candidate unfitted for nomination, he had not the slightest hesitancy about saying so, and in Mr. Lawson's active days it was always noticed that the candidate whom he opposed generally dropped out of the race.

Mr. Lawson's career was that of a "self-made" man, and his principles in public life were so vastly different from those which ordinarily prevail among politicians that some of his acquaintances could hardly understand him. Though he gave, it is estimated, fully $40,000 to the Republican Party for political purposes, he absolutely refused to accept any public office to which remuneration was attached. If he could serve the public or his party without pay, he said, he was always glad to do so.

Mr. Lawson was born in Montgomery, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1816. He came to this city when a boy and began work by sweeping out a dry goods store. He worked faithfully, and was finally able to establish a millinery and flower business for himself. He was successful, and retired in 1868 with a competency.

While in business Mr. Lawson became acquainted with Cornelius Van Cott, and the two became bosom friends. Together they managed the Republican "machine" in the old Seventh Assembly District, now the Fifth, and organized there the Lincoln Club.

Mr. Lawson was one of the founders of the Union League Club, being the fifteenth to sign the roll as a charter member. He was a delegate to nearly every National Republican Convention since Lincoln's time, and was one of the famous "306" who voted for Gen. Grant for a third term. He had also been a member of the Republican County Committee ever since it was organized. His feebleness prevented him from seeking re-election last Fall.

Mr. Lawson was elected to Congress in 1872 from the Eighth Congressional District, and took his seat in the Forty-Third Congress, Dec. 1, 1873. He was defeated for re-election in 1874. While in the House he was a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and was one of the first to offer a bill to stop immigration.

Mayor Cooper nominated Mr. Lawson for Tax Commissioner in 1880, but he declined to act, and the Board of Aldermen confirmed Judge Henry E. Howland in his place. He also declined a Police Commissionership when it was offered to him by Mayor Havemeyer.

Mr. Lawson's sobriquet of "Sitting Bull" was received at a Republican caucus held some years ago in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. At that time Col. Michael Burns was trying to get the nomination for Alderman in the Seventh District, and Mr. Lawson was opposed to him. At the caucus, Mr. Lawson made a speech against Burns. Sitting Bull, the Sioux Indian chief, had recently been subdued, and when Col. Burns opened the door and heard Mr. Lawson denouncing him, he said: "Sitting Bull has crossed the border again," and then he walked out.

Personally, Mr. Lawson was a genial, whole-souled sort of man, who was loved by every one who knew him. He was exceedingly liberal. The attachés at the Brevoort House, where he lived for many years, were frequently the recipients of his bounty, and they could talk about nothing else yesterday except his kindness.

Both the Lincoln Club and the Union League will hold special meetings to pass resolutions of respect for the dead politician.

The funeral will probably take place on Sunday.

Mr. Lawson's wife, who has been an invalid for many years, and a brother, Daniel Lawson, a merchant of this city, survive him.

TROUBLE IN THE CLOTHING TRADES

Legginmakers Fear Reductions, and in Three Cases Strike.

More trouble was reported yesterday among some of the clothing trades. There are about 1,500 people engaged in the overgaiter and leggin industry, and these are threatened with reductions in wages from 20 to 25 per cent. A number of cutters refused to accept the reduction, and were locked out for the second time yesterday in the factory of Arnold, Sessler & Co., 610 Broadway.

All the hands in the employ of Sachs & Stern, manufacturers of overgaiters and leggins in Broadway, near Waverley Place, struck yesterday against a reduction, and a strike was threatened at the factory, at 710 Broadway, but the firm promised to continue paying the old wages.

The overgaiters and leggins makers are Knights of Labor, and belong to the shoe cutters' and shoe fitters' local union, Nos. 298 and 1,169, that are connected with the Socialist wing of District Assembly No. 49. Master Workman Brower of No. 49 said yesterday that the District Assembly was trying to settle the trouble amicably. He had sent to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, asking the Commissioners to try to effect a settlement.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Examination is Appreciation

We ask you to look at our Furniture and see that what we say about it is true. In quality it is unsurpassed. We have it as finely finished and beautiful as the furniture maker's art can make it, as well as in plainer makes. Examine it before you buy. Compare the quality and price. We sell at much below others you will see.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Nathan Hirschberg, eighteen years old, of 233 East Fifty-seventh Street, was arrested Thursday night on suspicion of being one of the two men who drugged and robbed Mrs. Mildred A. Phipps in the hallway of her home, 536 East Seventy-second Street, last Saturday afternoon. Hirschberg is a bookbinder. Several persons identified him as a man they had seen begging in the neighborhood.

—The Wallace Company, Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, which manufactures silverware, furnishes in leather goods anything from an elaborate bag to an inexpensive cardcase of best quality and style. Special pieces, such as German and dinner favors, marriage certificates, charity books, and golf prizes, are made to order from original designs.

—Vincenzo Cautalupo, employed in Gabbia's barber shop at 99½ St. Mark's Place, was arrested yesterday for shooting his employer a two-and-one-half-year-old son, Victor. The shooting was accidental. Cautalupo was cleaning his revolver when it exploded. He was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court and held in $500 bail.

—To the well-known furnishing firm of Joseph P. McHugh & Co. is due the credit for some of the magnificent decorative effects at the Cycle Show in Madison Square Garden, notably that found in the spaces of the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, of which the entire charge of dressing was in the hands of Messrs. McHugh & Co.

—At the Men's Mass Meeting in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, at 3:45 P. M. to-morrow, Dr. Henry M. Sanders, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, will speak to young men. The Association Male Quartet will render a musical programme. All men are cordially invited.

—Claude Falls Wright will lecture at Chickering Hall to-morrow morning on "Theosophy and Justice." Mr. Wright will point out the position the theosophical movement takes toward the popular conceptions of divine justice and human law, and indicate what he believes to be a real basis for ethics.

—Harlem Council, No. 211, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, will celebrate its eighth anniversary to-night by a banquet at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. Recorder John W. Goff and Charities Commissioner O'Beirne will be among the speakers.

—The Democratic Club will hold its first monthly dinner at the clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock. The newly elected President, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, will preside, and Josiah Patterson of Tennessee will speak on the Monroe doctrine.

—"Egyptian Art, as Viewed from a Traveler's Standpoint" is the subject of a lecture to be given Monday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., in the Macy Building, Teachers' College. The lecturer, Miss Hinsdale, will treat the topic in a popular manner, admission being free to the public.

—Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the University of the City of New-York will lecture before the Russian American Hebrew Association, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, to-morrow, on the subject, "Constitutional Guarantees of Civil Liberty."

—The ordinance of baptism will be administered to a number of candidates to-morrow evening at the Sixteenth Baptist Church, Sixteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue, at the close of the sermon, by the pastor, the Rev. A. W. H. Hodder.

—The Rev. Dr. Anna H. Shaw will preach in the Academy of Music at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning on "The Heavenly Vision," and again at 4 o'clock, on "Doubt as a Factor in Progress."

Brooklyn.

—The choir of the New-York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church will sing at its monthly service of song this evening Sir Joseph Barnby's beautiful cantata, "Rebekah." The choir consists of the following soloists: Miss Marion Walker, soprano; Miss Miriam Gilmer, contralto; Frederick F. Downs, tenor; E. J. Webster, bass, and a chorus, under the direction of Abram Ray Tyler, organist and choirmaster.

—The funeral of Abraham B. Baylis, who died at his home, 82 Remsen Street, Monday, took place from Grace Church on the Heights, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Chauncey B. Brewster officiating. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery. There was a delegation from the New-York Stock Exchange present at the services.

—A delegation of Gravesend property owners called upon Mayor Wurster yesterday and asked for relief. In parts of the old town the taxes amount to $101 on $1,000. This is due to the sewer bonds. They want the sewers to be paid for out of the common lands fund, which amounts to $300,000.

—The jury that tried the case of August Meidling, Jr., against the New-York and Sea Beach Railroad Company for $50,000 damages for personal injuries received in the collision at Woodlawn station Sept. 7, 1895, yesterday failed to agree, and was discharged.

—The Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw of New-York has been called to the pastorate of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn. He was formerly associate pastor of the Collegiate Church, in New-York.

—The sixteen members of the old Flatlands police were sworn in as patrolmen by Deputy Commissioner Crosby yesterday. Capt. Jacob Worth refused to be sworn in as a patrolman, and will carry the matter to the courts.

—Mayor Wurster is having a bill drawn for presentation to the Legislature to provide for the appointment of a park commission, to consist of three members, who shall have charge of the new parks and roadways.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday reappointed George Crosby Deputy Police Commissioner, J. A. Stanwood accountant, George W. Seely property clerk, and George Hindmarsh stenographer.

—The Long Island Kindling Wood Company's factory, at the foot of Clay Street, on Newtown Creek, was damaged to the extent of $5,000 yesterday morning by a fire which broke out in the drying room.

—Phineas Seldner, who died Jan. 18 at 217 Jefferson Avenue, left an estate valued at $150,000. The will was filed for probate in the Surrogate's court yesterday.

—Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren and William Berri have been elected Trustees of the Adelphi Academy, of which Timothy L. Woodruff is President.

Long Island City.

—Thomas McGrath, a hackman, secured a verdict of $3,000 against the Third Avenue Railroad of New York in the Supreme Court in this city to-day. One of the witnesses for the prosecution was Weather Forecaster Dunn, who was called upon to testify to the weather on the day of the accident. McGrath was driving a coach, which was run into by one of the company's cable cars.

—The young people of St. Patrick's Church are arranging for a series of entertainments for the benefit of the church building fund.

—The Long Island City letter carriers will hold their annual ball at the Queens County Athletic Club hall Feb. 15.

Long Island.

—All the old-time fox hunters on the south side of Long Island will gather at Bay Shore Monday to open the fox hunting season. Some will be on horseback, some on foot, and others in wagons. Those who have hounds have been invited to take them. After the fox hunt there will be a big luncheon served in a local hotel. A band of music will play when the real live fox is released, and will also play during the luncheon.

—The high-tide schedule for to-day at important points along the Long Island coast is as follows: Hell Gate, 4:48 A. M.; Willet's Point, 6:18 A. M.; Huntington Bay, 5:36 A. M.; Port Jefferson, 6:32 A. M.; Mattituck Inlet, 6:08 A. M.; Greenport, 4:57 A. M.; Great Peconic Bay, 6:51 A. M.; Montauk Point, 1:17 A. M.; Bellport, 1:37 A. M.; Fire Island Inlet, 6:12 A. M.

—An Alumni Association has been organized in the Southampton Union School and the following officers elected: President—Arthur E. Daly, '94; Vice President—Lulu B. Raynor, '95; Secretary and Treasurer—Nellie F. Burnett, '95; Executive Committee—Clara R. Foster, '94, and Annie S. Wines, '95.

—The evangelical services conducted during the past week in the Northport Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Thomas Houghton have met with such generous recognition that they will be continued for another week. The Rev. Mr. Houghton will begin a series of services in Huntington next Sunday.

—Mrs. Mary J. McLoughlin, for many years organist of St. Monica's Church at Jamaica, gave a musicale at her home Thursday evening, assisted by her pupils. A number of her friends were present, and thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment.

—The congregation of the Methodist Protestant Church at Eastport has decided to build a new church, and the officers have been empowered to secure plans and additional ground adjoining the present church property.

—The Amityville Fire Department wants the next convention of the Suffolk County Firemen's tournament held in that village, and will hold a special meeting to-night to devise plans for capturing the convention.

—The commission for the construction of sewers at Sea Cliff has organized with Clarence S. Dunning, President; John Koop, Vice President; and Frank J. Cole, Secretary.

—Charitable women at Smithtown Branch have collected a box of clothing and forwarded it to the Five Points Mission.

—The work of dredging the Shinnecock and Peconic Canals has been stopped for the remainder of the Winter.

—Regents' examination will be held at the Bay Shore Union Free School during next week.

—The annual sale of Whitestone property for unpaid taxes took place Thursday morning.

—The newly organized camp of Sons of Veterans of Jamaica was mustered in Thursday night, the exercises being conducted by Past Captain Maples and mustering staff of Arthur M. Young Camp of Brooklyn.

Yonkers.

—The Yonkers Canoe Club will send a delegation to the dinner and general gathering of canoemen, to be held at 31 West Twenty-seventh Street, New-York, this evening. Thomas Hale, Jr., of the Yonkers club, is one of the Committee of Arrangements. At the dinner they will discuss the meet of the Atlantic Division, which it is proposed to hold at Lake Hopatcong on Memorial Day.

—Col. Edward J. Mitchell has prepared a complete record of every United States soldier and sailor buried in the cemeteries of Yonkers, giving name, rank, company, regiment, State, Grand Army Post, date of death, cemetery, and whether provided with a tombstone.

—The Yonkers Yacht Club had an enjoyable dance last night at its clubhouse. The dance was well attended, notwithstanding the inclement weather.

—A large number of the congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church enjoyed a sociable in the lecture room of the church Thursday evening.

—There was a free stereopticon lecture in Eickemeyer School, No. 2, last evening by Charles E. Gorton, the Superintendent of Schools of the city.

—A meeting of the Social Christian Workers was held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Stevens, 188 Buena Vista Avenue, Thursday evening.

—A dramatic entertainment, to be followed by a dance, will be given at the Park Hill Country Clubhouse, Tuesday evening, Jan. 28.

Westchester County.

—The Rev. Father Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, New-York City, lectured at the Lyceum, Rye, yesterday afternoon, and at the Catholic Church in the evening.

—A meeting of the Democratic City Committee of Mount Vernon has been called for Monday evening at the office of S. J. Stilwell in First Street.

—T. Edward Murphy, who gave a temperance lecture in Rye Thursday evening, will speak in the Rye Methodist Church Sunday night.

New-Rochelle.

—The granting of letters of administration Monday by Surrogate Silkman to Louisa A. Davids upon the estate of her father, Zalmon B. Seacord, who belonged to one of the oldest families in New-Rochelle, has recalled Mr. Seacord's mysterious disappearance in 1861. He was working then as a mason on the Vassar College buildings. He left his clothes and tools one day and was never seen or heard from again.

—Plans are being drawn for a new parsonage for the Rev. Bergen D. Stelle, pastor of the Salem Baptist Church. The parsonage will be built on the plot of land now occupied by the Sunday school rooms, adjoining the church, in Locust Avenue. The work of building the parsonage will be begun March 1. The work of enlarging the children's classrooms is now in progress.

—The storm in New-Rochelle yesterday broke down many of the wires of the fire alarm system, and also the telegraph and telephone wires. A wagon and horse belonging to Charles Hoffmeister were overturned at Hunter's Point. The driver was somewhat bruised. A number of trees were blown down. The streets were strewn with branches and twigs.

—The New-Rochelle Maennerchor, the oldest singing society in the village, at a meeting held Thursday evening, decided to give a ball Feb. 17.

—The next lecture in the course of free lectures being given in the Town Hall will be delivered Feb. 6. by Frank Gordon.

Staten Island.

—The Town Board of Westfield has voted to adopt the Meyers automatic ballot machine for use at all elections in the town, provided arrangements can be made to secure the use of the machines without payment until next Spring, this year's tax having already been levied. Three of the five towns in Richmond County have now adopted the machines.

—The Board of Directors of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce has elected the following officers: President—Charles W. Hunt; First Vice President—George J. Greenfield; Second Vice President—Frank S. Gannon; Third Vice President—Louis Benziger; Treasurer—Capt. A. L. King; Secretary—Cornelius G. Kolff.

Jersey City.

—Henry Belden, Manager of the Jersey City Water Company, whose contract to supply the city with water has been set aside by the Supreme Court, said yesterday that the company would carry the matter to the Court of Errors and Appeals. He believes, as do Mayor Wanser and other city officials, that the higher court will reverse the decision.

—The Board of Finance at its meeting Thursday night approved the selection of C. C. Vermeule to inspect the Pequannock water-shed of the East Jersey Company. The board also appropriated $100,000 to furnish the new City Hall.

—The new bank organized in the Greenville district will be opened Feb. 1. It will be known as the Greenville Loan and Trust Company.

—Four cases of scarlet fever, four of diphtheria, and eight of typhoid fever were reported yesterday.

New-Jersey.

—James and George Bigalow, owners of a sawmill on the Pequannock River, were awarded a verdict of $1,908 in the Supreme Court at Morristown, yesterday morning in their suit against the East Jersey Water Company because the water that turned their mill was turned off when the water company constructed a dam for the purpose of making a storage reservoir.

—A novel entertainment will be given by the young people of Orange Thursday night for the benefit of the Memorial Hospital, under the name of "The Illustrated Song Folio." The singing will be by artists who have been secured for the occasion, while the characters of the songs are to be portrayed by the young people of the Oranges.

—A new posthouse, to cost $10,000, will soon be erected at Elizabeth in place of the one recently burned. Last night the City Council ordered the Health Board to advertise for sealed proposals for the building. It will be erected on the Poorhouse farm.

—John Cole, a middle-aged man, of 53 Clinton Street, Newark, employed as a flagman at the Vanderpool Street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was struck by a train while on duty at the crossing yesterday evening and instantly killed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Henry C. Foster, a negro, twenty-three years old, known as "Black Bear," was hanged at noon to-day for the murder of G. W. Wells, a saloon keeper, Oct. 5, 1894. Foster, who was a professional thief, had sandbagged Henry Werkmeister, at State Street and Hubbard Court. Werkmeister called for help, and Wells went to his assistance, and was killed by a shot from Foster's revolver.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—In Circuit Court to-day Herbert B. Gehr was awarded $40,000 damages against the Mexican Central Railroad Company for false imprisonment. The offices of the railroad company, in the City of Mexico, were robbed of $8,000 in 1890, and Gehr, who was Assistant Paymaster, was thrown into prison, with five other employes of the office.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 24.—The Mallory steamship Alamo, Capt. Lewis, which stranded on the Florida reef Wednesday, was hauled off to-day by the wreckers and brought to this port. The salvage to the wreckers will be settled by the United States Admiralty Court. It is thought the ship has not sustained much damage.

A Guess.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Hiland—See how anxiously that man is gazing into the dentist's show windows!

Halket—Perhaps he is picking his teeth.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing

Prof. John Bach McMaster's

History of the Monroe Doctrine

From The Times of Jan. 2:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,

together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.

For

Saturday
January 25-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

ST. LUKE'S PARTLY MOVED

Forty Patients Transferred to Morningside Heights.

NEW BUILDING NOT ALL READY

All the Invalids Carried Safely—Hoped that Every Department Will Be in Working Order Feb. 15.

In spite of the storm which raged furiously around Morningside Heights yesterday, the arrangements made for transferring St. Luke's Hospital from the old building, at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, were carried out in full, and the forty patients were installed in their quarters in the new building on the heights none the worse for the long ride and inclement weather.

The moving of the furniture has been going on for several weeks past, and on Thursday the finishing touches were made in the northwest wing, known as the Vanderbilt pavilion, and in it the patients were placed. Forty nurses went to the new building early yesterday morning and were ready to receive the patients when they arrived.

The transfer was begun when one ambulance and a dozen coaches, in which twenty of the convalescents had been placed, left Fifty-fourth Street at 9 o'clock, arriving an hour later at Morningside Heights, where the patients were received under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. G. R. Baker, the Superintendent, and at once assigned to their rooms. The remainder left at 10 o'clock, arriving at noon, except five, who were in a more serious condition, and were transferred yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. George F. Clover, the Assistant Superintendent, was in charge of the transfer at the old hospital.

The plans for the transfer as laid out by the Rev. Dr. Baker were carried out to perfection, and precisely at the accustomed hour the gong sounded, and dinner was served just as if the whole system had not been transferred a distance of nearly five miles. The fifth floor of the chapel building, which stands immediately in the rear of the large central building known as the Muehlenbergh Administration Building, is occupied as the kitchen. The half-dozen big ranges were set going early, and all day long the place was the scene of great activity. The patients were served in their beds, as usual, but Dr. Baker and his assistant ate in the big kitchen.

Vans filled with furniture were going and coming all day, unloading their contents at the doors of the chapel building, in which half a hundred workmen were engaged in stowing it away until it can be properly distributed in the Norrie Minturn and Administration Buildings, which will be ready for occupancy by the middle of February.

The Vanderbilt Building, the only one of the group which is really finished, is a model of perfection. The stairway occupies the central portion, and runs around the elevator shaft the entire height of five stories. An enormous skylight admits both light and air as needed. The rooms which are temporarily occupied will, upon the completion of the wards, be used for private patients. They are large rooms, finished in white tiling and stone, and are fitted with every modern appliance.

Each floor has eight rooms and its own lavatory and toilet.

Dr. Baker took time in the midst of his work to express himself as much pleased with the success of the transfer. He expressed his intention to notify the public at an early date when the hospital will be opened to receive patients, and says that it will be about Feb. 15, on the completion of the Ward Building. The date for the formal opening had not been set. Within a week the quarters of the officers, surgeons, and nurses in the Administration Building will be completed and regular occupancy begun.

ST. LUKE'S NEW HOSPITAL.
Patients Transferred to It Yesterday from the Old Building.

MOXIE'S EYE WAS BLACKED

A Very Realistic Blow in the Fight in "Chimmie Fadden."

If there is one actor just now in New-York more than another who fails to perceive the profession through eyes of fondness, it is the man who plays the part of Moxie, the tough villain in "Chimmie Fadden."

The stage of the Garden Theatre is the scene of a fight every night during the first act of "Chimmie," and this fight is the cause of this particular actor's loss of ambition to continue his efforts in climbing the ladder which leads to histrionic fame. The actor in question has thought the matter over, and a few days ago confidentially told a friend that he had seriously considered giving up the climb for histrionic fame if it necessitated the use of his head as a punching bag. The fight occurs in this way: During the first act the scene takes place in the Bowery. A young woman is insulted by Moxie, and the insult is resented by Chimmie Fadden, who champions her cause. A very realistic scrap ensues, which is started by Mr. Hopper, who plays the hero, and lands a good right-hand swing on Moxie's jaw. Moxie is supposed to be knocked down, and then they tumble all over the stage until separated by a policeman.

In originally rehearsing this fight, Mr. Hopper was extremely anxious to get the right effect out of that terrible right-hand swing. Of course, the actor would not permit himself to be actually hit, so he held his open hand against his jaw and neck, and Mr. Hopper's fist struck him there, giving out a very realistic sound. This way of conducting the fight went fairly well until one night this week. Mr. Hopper was feeling particularly enthusiastic, and went about things with great vim. When the fight came, he swung out and hit Moxie squarely in the eye. There was a dull thud, and Moxie dropped. The audience did not know the difference, but poor Moxie did.

Policeman's Name Makes Trouble.

At the next meeting of the Police Board the name of Policeman Albert Mason will come up for official consideration An application for promotion to second grade, signed by Albert Mason, was recently submitted to Chief Clerk Kipp. Deputy Clerk Stone found there was only the name of Albert F. Mason on the records. Mason said that was his name, but that since his appointment he dropped his middle name. He was told that he would have to sign his full name to the application paper. Mason says he thinks he has the right to drop his middle name. The Commissioners will have to decide about the matter.

MORE PAY FOR CITY EMPLOYES

Increased Salaries in the Law and Finance Departments and in the District Attorney's Office.

Scrutiny of the January pay rolls of the city departments shows that several of the city employes have had their pay raised since the beginning of the new year. Increases have been allowed principally in the Law Department, the District Attorney's office, and the Finance Department.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles D. Ollendorf's salary has been increased from $4,500 to $5,000, Assistant James M. Ward's from $4,000 to $4,250, Junior Assistant Charles Mellen's from $2,000 to $2,250, Junior Assistants Terence Farley's and Charles O'Neil's from $1,800 to $2,000, Junior Assistant James T. Malone's from $1,200 to $1,400, Junior Assistant R. Shaw Barlow's from $900 to $1,000, Junior Law Clerk George H. Cowie's from $900 to $1,000, Stenographer and Typewriter Emma A. Brockway's from $1,100 to $1,200, and Mrs. M. E. O'Reilly's from $780 to $900.

E. J. Freedman has been promoted to be Assistant Corporation Counsel, and his salary raised from $2,500 to $3,000. James C. McGregor of 30 Washington Square has been appointed a computer in the department at a salary of $900.

In the District Attorney's office the salary of Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle has been increased from $4,500 to $5,000, that of Assistant Randolph B. Martine from $3,500 to $4,000, that of Assistant Alfred Lauterbach from $3,000 to $3,250, that of Assistant Jacob Berlinger from $1,200 to $2,400, and that of Assistant Henry W. Unger from $4,500 to $5,000.

The salary of W. J. McKenne, Deputy Clerk, has been increased from $2,500 to $3,000, and that of Second Deputy Clerk Andrew Fay from $1,800 to $2,000. Eleven messengers and clerks also got advances of about $100 each.

The increases in the Finance Department include the following: Confidential Clerk John Korb from $1,400 to $1,500, Frank C. Hamilton, Confidential Clerk, from $1,100 to $1,200; Martin E. Smith, Examiner, from $1,000 to $1,100; Joseph Haag, First Assistant Bookkeeper, from $2,750 to $2,850; Robert Adams, Messenger, from $900 to $950; William J. Lyon, Auditor, from $4,500 to $4,750; Jacob B. Bacon, Inspector, from $1,200 to $1,250; Abraham F. Kantrowitz, Messenger, $900 to $950; John Keleher, Examiner, $1,200 to $1,300, and Albert Meyer, Chief Clerk in the Market Bureau, from $2,800 to $3,000. The increases are allowed by the heads of the departments.

THEY WANT TO BE SERGEANTS

O'Brien and McClusky Among the One Hundred Roundsmen Examined—Clark Had to Have His Gold Pen.

Civil Service Examiner W. B. Dobbs had over 100 Roundsmen in the Police Department before him yesterday morning, in Room 171 of the Federal Building, undergoing examination for promotion to the rank of Sergeant. All of the applicants had received from the Police Board certificates showing a percentage of 45 or more for efficiency and good service.

Among those who sat at the little desks in the examination room were Stephen O'Brien, at present in charge of the Detective Bureau; George McClusky, one of ex-Chief Byrnes's lieutenants, and George Walling, son of the late George Washington Walling, who was New-York's Superintendent of Police for many years. Some of the applicants have competed in every examination for the last twenty years.

Police Commissioner Frederick D. Grant had charge of the examination, and Inspector Cortright attended to the supplying of candidates with blanks.

Stephen O'Brien was working hard at the answers, and, though he now and then nervously pulled at his mustache, he seemed to be getting along smoothly. McClusky, who is regarded as O'Brien's most formidable rival for the position of Chief of Detectives, used his pen with a facility that excited the envy of his neighbors.

When the examination began Mr. Dobbs explained the method of conducting it, and said no catch or test questions would be given. The list of subjects consisted of penmanship, spelling, letter writing, arithmetic, rules and regulations of the Police Department, and the general laws and city ordinances.

Among the incidents of the examination was Roundsman Clark's inability to fill out the answers without his gold pen. A messenger was dispatched to his home, and soon returned with the essential article, after which the Roundsman wrote his answers apparently with much readiness.

THE MUTINY ON THE SCHOONER MARIA

Three Men Killed by the Crew, who Were Finally Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Particulars of the mutiny off the Andrew Islands, on board the American trading schooner Maria, Capt. Brown, have just been received in this city. Capt. Brown, Mate Hermann Hohlmann, and a passenger were murdered in cold blood by the crew, and Mrs. Brown and her son were nearly killed by blows from an axe.

After killing the Captain, the mate, and the passenger, late at night, the schooner was headed for the Andrew Islands, and Mrs. Brown and her boy were kept close prisoners, it being the intention of the mutineers to put them ashore on an isolated coral reef near Andrew Island. Before the island was reached the Chinese cooks, native sailors, and the boatswain got to fighting among themselves, and knives were drawn. Two half-breeds were killed instantly, and another died of wounds received. All the mutineers were more or less wounded. Provisions gave out, and, when cruising off the Andrew Islands, the schooner was manned solely by the boatswain, two Chinese, and a half-breed.

The schooner was steered into port, and the King of the islands gave the murderers food enough to last them several weeks. Before the vessel sailed again, however, the King became suspicious, boarded the craft, rescued Mrs. Brown and her boy, the former more dead than alive, and took the mutineers prisoners. The Spanish gunboat Valasci put in at Andrew Island, and took the murderers to Manila for trial.

Many Candidates for the Bar.

Austen G. Fox and F. M. Danaher will begin, at 8 o'clock this morning, to examine about 100 applicants for practice at the New-York bar.

The examination will take place in the Appellate Court room, and it is expected that it will be concluded at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Blast Caused His Death.

William Reedy, a driver, of 303 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, died at the Fordham Hospital yesterday from a dislocation of the leg, which he received by being struck by a rock from a blast at King's Bridge Road and Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

JUDGES UNDER CRITICISM

Police Commissioner Parker Says It Was a Mistake to Print a Story.

ADEQUACY OF SENTENCES QUESTIONED

Mr. Parker Disavows Responsibility—Ex-Judge Allison Angry—General Sessions Judges Enter Into No Controversy.

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker gave to two newspaper reporters Thursday access to lists of sentences imposed, following conviction or pleas of guilty, on criminals by Justices Ingraham and Patterson, Recorder Goff, Judge Cowing, Judge Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions, and ex-Judge Allison of the same court. Mr. Parker asserts that it was understood when the reporters had an opportunity to copy the lists that careful inquiry would be made in regard to the merit of each sentence, to determine if it was adequate or if undue leniency was exercised.

It was also understood, Mr. Parker says, that if a list of inadequate sentences could be compiled in this way that the publication would be delayed until to-day. It is not denied that the reporters were to judge of the adequacy or inadequacy of the sentences.

A list of 118 sentences, ranging from suspension of sentence to fifteen years' imprisonment, was published yesterday in The Evening Post as a list "given out" by Commissioner Parker "of what he regards as inadequate sentences by Judges, which have broken the effectiveness of police work." The list was bunglingly arranged, as what it made to appear as the date of sentence in each case was the date of arrest, and sentences imposed by one Judge were credited to another. No analysis of the merit of any case was given.

In the list were quoted 32 sentences by ex-Judge Allison, 32 by Judge Cowing, 17 by Judge Fitzgerald, and 37 by Recorder Goff. Nineteen of the sentences were to the Elmira Reformatory. Such commitments, as is well known, are for young offenders who are likely to regain their reputation, and they are made with the concurrence of complainants, counsel, the District Attorney, and the sitting Judge after close inquiry and a study of the circumstances of delinquency.

The publication of this list was repudiated and denounced last night by Commissioner Parker in the following dictated terms:

I have just returned from the sessions of the Joint Cities Committee on Consolidation in Brooklyn, and this is the first intimation I have had that these lists were published as lists of inadequate sentences. On the contrary, these lists were made up some ten days ago, to be looked over to see whether the statement of undue leniency on the part of certain Judges was correct.

Mr. Steffens, a representative of The Evening Post, and Mr. Sands, a representative of The Commercial Advertiser, came to me yesterday, and, wishing to write on that line, I gave them the lists, looking over them then for the first time, declaiming that I would not characterize any of the sentences as inadequate, and, in fact, pointing out many which I considered were fully adequate and handing the lists to them for research and inquiry of Capt. O'Brien, or such other officer as might be proper. They declared in my presence that they would take that curse. One of them to my certain recollection, and perhaps both, declared that the would not publish it until Saturday, the object of this delay being for the precise purpose of inquiry into the merits of each case. In brief, I have never authorized the publication of any single sentence in that list as an inadequate one. Many of them upon the face are fully adequate.

I never have undertaken, and should not undertake, publicly to criticise the action of any judicial officer without having my grounds very thoroughly, for they are aware of the circumstances surrounding each sentence, and I am not, and I believe no one can point to any hasty, headlong criticism upon my part.

After dictating this statement to his secretary, Mr. Parker said:

"My intent is to entirely disavow this publication. Can I use any stronger language to make this evident? Why the publication was made I cannot imagine. Perhaps it was blundering, perhaps zeal. But it should be perfectly clear that I, who was once an Assistant District Attorney, should know that a Judge has and should have discretion, and that leniency is, properly exercised, as much for the public good as severity in dealing with convicted persons.

"It stood to reason that many of these sentences were perfectly adequate and satisfactory. As to the Elmira sentences, they were, of course, proper.

"I have combatted the assertion that crime is on the increase, and criticised City Judge Cowing's charge to that effect to the Grand Jury, and was willing that this miscellaneous list of convictions should be analyzed to discover if there were inadequate sentences. I have also said that Mr. Oliver of the District Attorney's office told me that the Tombs Prison was so overcrowded that the Judges of the criminal courts were practically granting immunity to criminals in order to relieve the congestion.

"I see that some of the newspapers quote me as 'saying to-day.' Why, I have not been to my office to-day, nor talked with a newspaper man until now."

Mr. Parker's denial referred to the following:

Commissioner Parker added to-day that it was but by the merest chance that two notorious shoplifters, named Edward Miller and Mary Busby, were not released. They were both arrested on Oct. 29 last for plying their trade in the Sixth Avenue stores. It became rumored that their sentence was to be suspended. Recorder Goff's attention was particularly called to them, and each was sentenced to serve four, nine and eleven months in State prison on their different charges.

"When such sentences as these are dealt," said Commissioner Parker, "how can the crooks be expected to fear the law or the police? Nothing but the most severe sentences will make them fear the police. None of them would be deterred from crime if the prospect in view in case of detection was only six months or one year at the most in the penitentiary. Besides Recorder Goff, all the other Judges of General Sessions have been too lenient. The object has been to relieve the Tombs. The city suffers in the end, and must support all the thieves that it grants immunity to."

The publication of the list of 118 sentences, under the captions, "Inadequate Punishments," "A List of Instances Punished by the Police," &c., made ex-Judge Thomas Allison very angry, but it is reasonably certain that he will receive a regretful and explanatory letter from Commissioner Parker.

"It is an outrage," said ex-Judge Allison, "to publish such a list, and spread it broadcast over the country, although the list is ridiculous, a farce. But it impugns my integrity, my motives. It is a reflection on me as a Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

"I'll let the other Judges speak for themselves. As for myself, I should not have been on the bench if not fit to exercise discretion, and on the bench I had to exercise it. I was always extremely careful in considering cases where leniency was shown. I was never merciful without absolute warrant.

"As I understood it, the duty of a Judge is not only to inquire how he shall act in the public interest, but how he shall act in the prisoner's interest. Each case in a criminal court is different. When the time for sentence comes the case ought to have been carefully weighed, and where clemency is exercised the reasons therefor should be excellent. I shall not undertake to pick out and discuss any case from that list, as there was ample reason for what I did with every person I sentenced.

"Let the police cease to bother about the Judges, and cease to make this or that an excuse for controversy or shortcomings. Let them not desist from making arrests because the Judges are 'too lenient.' The Judges will take care of themselves. They have a regard for their oaths of office. A Judge wrongfully lenient exposes himself to serious consequences."

"I am familiar with my duties," said Judge Fitzgerald, and to reply to Mr. Parker would be beneath the dignity of my office. I do not care to enter into a controversy with the Police Board or any member of it. That is all I care to say."

"When a case comes before me," said Judge Cowing, "I know all about it, and how to act in the best interests of the community, and Mr. Parker knows nothing about it. It is beneath the dignity of my office to apologize to a Police Commissioner. If Mr. Parker would devote more attention to the suppression of crime in this city and less attention to the business of others, I think he would do well."

Recorder Goff declined in any way to discuss the list of his "inadequate punishments."

The keynote on the inadequacy of sentences was struck several weeks ago by Chief Detective O'Brien, who complained that the City Magistrates thwarted his plans by demurring to requests to remand prisoners, and that criminals received sentences that were too light.

It is odd, in the circumstances, that O'Brien got up the list of "unsolved crimes" which a few weeks ago was published to show that former detective administrations failed to detect criminals and recover property. A partial investigation by reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES established that O'Brien's indictment was based on gross inaccuracies and careless compilation of data, and Commissioner Parker discredited and repudiated O'Brien's list of "unsolved crimes" and "criminal successes."

PENNED IN ON THE FIRE-ESCAPES

Lack of Ladders Endangers Five Families in an Amsterdam Avenue Fire—Gripman Gave the Alarm.

The failure of a landlord to supply ladders to the fire-escapes in the rear of two four-story brick tenement houses at 2,020 and 2,022 Amsterdam Avenue came near costing several lives in a fire which occurred in the houses early yesterday morning.

Edward Heinecke occupies the ground floor of 2,022 as a grocery store, and it was in his basement that the fire started, but no one knows how. He lives on the fourth floor of the house, and on the floor beneath him lives Julius Weibel and his family. Weibel was awakened at 5 o'clock by the smell of smoke, and, jumping out of bed, opened the door leading to the hall. He was met by a puff of black smoke which nearly blinded him, but he had the presence of mind to close the door and awaken his family. The women became frantic, and wanted to jump out of the windows, but Weibel made them go out on to the rear fire-escapes. The son ran to the front window and shouted, "Fire!"

A gripman who was passing heard young Weibel, and put the grip hard on and ran his car to the engine house on One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and gave the alarm. In less than two minutes a general alarm had been sent out, and one engine was on the scene. It was quickly followed by others.

In the meantime the elder Weibel aroused the Heinecke and Small families on the floors above, and those of John O'Mara and Thomas Kenyon on the second. "Get out on the fire-escapes," he cried, "for the stairs are on fire." His order was obeyed, and when the firemen got inside the building every one of the tenants was huddled on the fire-escapes.

The firemen were but a moment in breaking into the store and basement, and four streams of water were soon playing on the flames. Three firemen groped up the stairways, which were already ablaze, and, finding the house empty, went to the roof. The breaking of the skylight cleared the halls of smoke, and the firemen were enabled to deluge the burning stairways with water and prevent the entire destruction of the house. In spite of all they could do, O'Mara's apartments, on the second floor, were burned out. In the meantime firemen had discovered the tenants on the fire-escapes, and by means of ladders rescued Weibel, his wife, son, and three daughters; O'Mara, his wife, and one child; the Kenny family, consisting of five persons, one of whom was an infant in arms; the Heinecks, and the Smalls.

The flames had such headway before their discovery that, despite the quick work of the department, the partition on the south side of the house next to Robert A. Hearn's saloon, at 2,020, was burned through, and the interior of the saloon was partly destroyed. The total damage was about $5,500.

METAL MACHINERY DESTROYED.

Fire Damages the Garvin Machine Company, 9 Laight Street, $25,000.

Fire was discovered about midnight Thursday on the fifth floor of the six-story buildings at 9 and 11 Laight Street. The fire had evidently been burning for some time, and when Engines Nos. 30, 27, and 13 got to the scene the flames were bursting from the windows on the top floors of the buildings. Both buildings are occupied by the Garvin Machine Company, manufacturer of and dealer in metal-working machinery.

The fire was so threatening on account of the high wind that the firemen had hard work getting the flames under control. On account of the value of the stock in the buildings, extra calls were sent out for additional fire patrolmen, and most of the stuff was covered before the water reached it. The flames were kept confined to the two top floors. The water, however, poured down on the lower floors, and caused considerable damage to the machinery that had not been covered in time. The damage to the buildings and their contents is estimated at $25,000. All the belting on the working machinery was destroyed. Mr. Garvin said yesterday that the firm would not be handicapped by the fire. He said arrangements had already been made with two large belting houses to furnish new belting.

John Lake of Fire Patrol No. 2 was severely cut on the left arm by falling glass. He was attended by a Hudson Street Hospital surgeon and remained at work.

These are the same buildings that were destroyed by fire the night of the great blizzard of 1888, and many of the firemen who responded to this call were present at that time.

Mrs. O'Dea or Mrs. McCaffrey?

CORNING, N. Y., Jan. 24.—John McCaffrey, who resided in Corning in 1849, and married Mrs. William O'Dea of Starkey, died a few months ago in Chicago, leaving an estate of $500,000. W. J. Cheney, a Corning lawyer, was appointed as Commissioner by the Cook County Probate Court to take testimony in the matter of settling the estate. It is alleged that Mrs. O'Dea left McCaffrey shortly after their marriage and ran away with O'Dea, who later entered the civil war and was killed. It is claimed now that she has drawn a pension up to Jan. 1, 1896, as the widow of O'Dea. Her evidence was that she was never married to O'Dea, although her pension papers show that she was. She claims to be McCaffrey's widow, and seeks to recover the fortune.

Money for Firemen's Pension Fund.

At the meeting of the Fire Board yesterday, attended by Gen. La Grange and Mr. Sheffield, a communication was received from M. C. Hiscock of Waverley Place inclosing a check for $100 for the Firemen's Pension Fund. Mr. Hiscock said that in a fire which occurred Jan. 14, in the Peabody Flats in Waverley Place he was rescued from suffocation by three firemen. These firemen, he said, were Charles Naley of Hook and Ladder No. 6, James J. Crawford of Engine No. 24, and Daniel W. Price of Engine Company No 18. He said he offered them a reward, but that they refused it.

KEEP THE BOOTHS HERE

Monster Mass Meeting to be Held at Carnegie Music Hall.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW WILL PRESIDE

Thousands of Persons Not Members of the Salvation Army Desire that Their Recall Be Rescinded.

The unexpected and peremptory order which came from England a few days ago relieving Commander Ballington Booth of his position at the head of the Salvation Army in America, has destroyed all idea of military discipline among its 30,000 soldiers in this country, and a sturdy revolt is in progress. Perhaps the fact that Mrs. Booth will be taken from them makes the order from the international headquarters to the army all the more bitter.

Secret and stealthy conspirators have been meeting in the study of Miss Grace H. Dodge, in this city, since the recall was issued, and have prepared for a great mass meeting, which is to be held the night of Feb. 3 at Carnegie Music Hall.

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth know nothing of this attempt to appeal to Gen. William Booth. So secret have been the preparations that only a few friends of the Booths were let into the plot, for fear that if the Commander learned of it he would issue an order forbidding the army from taking any part in it.

The movement began with the Auxiliary League of the Salvation Army and others who are sympathizers in the cause which Ballington Booth represents.

In order to make the mass meeting effective and give weight to the demand which will be made of Gen. Booth to allow his son to remain where he has had such unqualified success, the following circular letter has been sent to hundreds of prominent men in the city:

An effort is being made by members of the Auxiliary League of the Salvation Army and others to bring such pressure of public opinion to bear upon the subject of the recall of Commander Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth from America as will induce Gen. Booth to reconsider his order to them to "farewell."

Believing that your views will have great weight, we beg that you will express your opinion of what Commander Booth and his wife have accomplished in army work in this country; what you consider the present status of the Salvation Army in comparison with the time when the Booths first came here, and what will probably be the result to the cause if they are removed; in short, what has been, is now, and will be their personal value to the progress of the army work on this continent.

It is proposed to hold a great mass meeting on Monday evening, Feb. 3, 1896, (at which Chauncey M. Depew will preside,) to express public opinion on the subject.

Requesting a reply in time for this meeting, we remain, very truly yours,

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
JOSIAH STRONG,
LYMAN ABBOTT,
MARGARET BOTTOME,
GRACE H. DODGE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1896.

Replies have been received from Mrs. Leland Stanford, the Rev. Dr. Briggs, Santa Cruz; the Mayor of San José, Cal.; Judge Campbell of San Francisco, Mayor Sutro of San Francisco, Prof. Jordan of Leland Stanford University, Dr. Wood of Leland Stanford University, G. S. Montgomery, Alameda County, Cal.; Gov. Budd of California, J. P. Oglesby of Detroit, Dr. James B. Bell, Boston; Col. G. M. Reynolds, Wilkesbarre, Penn., and the Warden of San Quentin Prison, California.

Mayor Strong has agreed to cancel a political engagement at Albany, and to be present at the meeting and make an address. Among those who will occuy places on the stage are Elbridge T. Gerry, R. Fulton Cutting, Bishop Potter, Bishop Andrews, W. Dean Howells, Dr. Josiah Strong, J. M. Cornell, Judge McLean, Robert Collyer, James T. McGee, Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Mrs. Julia Hayes Percy, and Miss Grace H. Dodge.

All of the officers of the Salvation Army who have a knowledge of the movement are working for it in secret. None of them will appear officially at the meeting. Not a scarlet jersey nor a single poke bonnent will be seen at the meeting, but there will be hundreds of Salvation soldiers there, clothed in civilian dress.

Letters have been especially addressed to Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Miss Frances E. Willard, both of whom are friends of Mrs. Booth.

The exercises at Carnegie Music Hall will be simple. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Mayor Strong, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and others will speak, and resolutions will be drafted and cabled at once to Gen. Booth, calling upon him to change his decree, and to rescind the order which removes the young Anglo-American leader and his wife from the field they themselves have brought to fruition.

No reason has been assigned by Gen. Booth for the recall of Commander Booth, but those who try to justify him say that it is because Ballington Booth has been here too long, and has grown to be too much of a favorite in the broad territory he governs. In this, friends of the son say the father is inconsistent, for one of Gen. Booth's daughters, Mrs. Clibborne, better known as "La Marechal," of France, has been at the head of that department for fifteen years.

Most of the properties owned by the Salvation Army in America have been purchased by, and the titles are in the name of, Ballington Booth. A point is made in this connection, that if Commander Booth should die his two infant children would inherit everything, and all of the varied belongings of the Salvation Army would be thrown into Chancery during their minority.

Commander and Mrs. Booth have both been naturalized, and she has said that the Stars and Stripes is the dearest of all flags to her. A more material feature of the probable departure of the Booths is the fact that they own a beautiful villa at Montclair, N. J., where they live. The house and spacious grounds are their own, and quite recently they have had added to the home four large rooms, which they designed as a "rest" for their officers when tired out by their work.

Commander Booth is waiting for the final word to give an example of fidelity to principle.

Seats will be free at the mass meeting. No collection will be taken.

GUESTS OF THE GRIDIRON CLUB

Some of Those Who Will Attend the Eleventh Anniversary To-night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Preparations for the eleventh anniversary of the Gridiron Club to-morrow night indicate that it will be one of the most successful of its kind.

The guests who have accepted include the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, Justice Brown of the Supreme Court, the present and past Chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Mr. Sayers of Texas; Paymaster General Stanton of the army, Rear Admiral Benham of the navy, the United States Treasurer, the Controller of the Currency, and the Commissioner of Navigation.

These from official life are supplemented by Frank Thomson, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; W. M. Baldwin, Vice President of the Southern Railway; Chauncey M. Depew of New-York, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, and representatives from the Clover and Fellowship Clubs of Philadelphia and Chicago, respectively. Presidential possibilities and Presidential managers will be numerous around the Gridiron tables. In addition to those already named, the guests will include Senator David Bennett Hill of New-York, Commissioner William R. Morrison, Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, and Joseph Manley of Maine.

Took Paris Green and Chloroform.

FORT PLAIN, Jan. 24.—Jerome Ward, formerly proprietor of the Fort Plain Foundry, and a prominent citizen, committed suicide at the Germania Hotel today by taking paris green and chloroform. He was a bachelor, sixty-four years old, living with his sister, Mrs. William Crouse. Business reverses caused the suicide.

THE PURPLE EAST.

A SUPPLEMENTARY SONNET TO THE SERIES ON ENGLAND'S DESERTION OF ARMENIA, PUBLISHED IN THE NEW-YORK TIMES JAN. 24.

BY WILLIAM WATSON.

Copyright by John Lane.

By Cable from the Regular London Correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

To the Sultan.

Caliph, I did thee wrong. I hailed thee late
Abdul the Damned, and would recall my word.
It merged thee with the unillustrious herd
Who crowd the approaches to the infernal gate,
Spirits gregarious, equal in their state,
As is the innumerable ocean bird,
Gannet or gull, whose wandering plaint is heard
On Ailsa or Iona desolate;
For in a world where cruel deeds abound
The merely damned are legion. With such souls
Is not each hollow and cranny of Tophet crammed?
Thou with the brightest of Hell's aureoles
Dost shine supreme, incomparably crowned,
Immortally beyond all mortals damned.

FLIMSY ATTACKS ON LATHROP

Witnesses Admit They Are Prejudiced—Charges Fall to the Ground as Fast as Made—Animus of the Prosecution.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The attempt of ex-Congressman John M. Wever of Plattsburg and Jehiel White, who wants a job, to "railroad" Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop out of office, and thereby make it possible for Jehiel to become Warden of Clinton Prison, is not going as smoothly as the raiders expected. Two or three of their witnesses to-day, under cross-examination, revealed the flimsy and fraudulent character of the testimony they are presenting.

The witnesses are chiefly men who have a grievance against the prison management. Some of them are former employes who were discharged for incompetency. Some of them are the pothouse politicians who have been promised jobs by Jehiel. Some of them are men who have applied for jobs under Warden Thayer and have been refused.

Clinton Prison is attacked for laxity of discipline. The prosecution has a room full of witnesses here who are to swear they have seen convicts at large on the streets of Dannemora, driving, walking, or the like. Time and again this fact is proved, and the repetition of it is evidently made with the idea that if 100 men swear they have seen a convict outside the walls, it will produce the same effect as if two men swore they had seen fifty. This might work with a Clinton County jury, but Commissioner Brown understands the mathematics of the situation and is evidently wearied that the prosecution is inflicting so much useless work on him.

The facts are that ever since Clinton Prison has been in existence the "trustlies" have been in the habit of driving the prison teams about the village. The "stable gang" sleeps in the barn outside the wall, because a Republican Legislature, learning a year or two ago that this had always been the case, refused to make an appropriation which would have permitted a change.

Everybody in Dannemora knows the fact. The public reports of the prisons show it, and it did not occur to any one that it had any bearing on the discipline of the prison until Jehiel White wanted a job.

The entire number of convicts is about 1,000. Their "stable gang" and others who are allowed outside the walls number from six to ten.

Jehiel prepared a sensation, which collapsed, to the amusement of the spectators, this afternoon. Andrew J. Tolman, hotel keeper, of Dannemora, was put on the witness stand to give testimony to the effect that Deputy Warden McKenna had kept a boarding house, and had taken flour from the prison to make bread for the boarders. If this had been true, it might have been one of the serious charges. Tolman swore that he had seen two loads of flour, each load of ten barrels, taken from the prison to the Deputy Warden's. On cross-examination he was forced to admit that he had simply seen two loads of barrels. He did not know that they contained any flour, taken from the prison yard, "in the direction of the Deputy's house." That was all he knew about it. He did not know there was a barn in that direction where empty barrels were stored, and a little later the reason why he was testifying was brought out.

"McKenna got about a dozen of my boarders away from me," he said.

"And you had a grievance against him?" asked Senator Brackett, who is Gen. Lathrop's counsel.

"I felt a little used up because he had done up my business," replied the hotel keeper, and that was all that was needed.

This is a sample of the flimsy attacks that Jehiel is making.

FEARS FOR POLICE PENSION FUND

No Provision for It in the Raine's Excise Bill.

Treasurer Andrews of the Police Department is considering what the effect on the Police Pension Fund will be should the Raines excise billl become a law. At present the Pension Fund of the Police Department receives its main support from the excise moneys. The sum of $300,000 a year of the excise money is paid into the fund. So far as is known, no provision is made in the Raines measure for the police pensioners. Under it all the excise moneys go to the State. If the present revenue which the fund receives from the excise moneys should be cut off, the fund would be in danger of collapse.

It was said at Headquarters yesterday that if no provision was made under the Raines bill for the amount of money now received from the excise receipts, the deficiency would have to be made up by taxation, and the police pensioners would become a burden on the city, as they cannot be deprived of their pensions.

"I do not know the full text of the Raines bill, but, from all I have read, there seems to be no provision made for the Police Pension Fund," Mr. Andrews said. "I have had a talk with the Mayor about it. At present, $300,000 a year is turned over to us by law. That constitutes approximately one-half of the whole pension fund. With the loss of this money, the fund would be bankrupt unless money was raised in some other way. I presume the city would have to raise the money by general taxation. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Legislature in some proper way, probably through the city's representative from the Corporation Counsel's office at Albany."

Investigating Charges of Cruelty.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The investigation into the charges of mismanagement, cruelty, and inhuman treatment against the Westchester Temporary Home for Indigent Children here, and particularly against James W. Pierce, the Superintendent, was begun this morning before Referee Daniel W. Guernsey.

Ex-County Judge Isaac N. Mills and R. S. Emmett represented the home, Harry T. Dykman, Stephen S. Marshall, and F. B. Van Kleeck represented the people; ex-Judge William M. Robertson appeared for the Board of Supervisors, and Supervisors J. B. See, H. D. Lent, and T. E. Carpenter, a committee of the board to assist in the investigation, which is in part supported by the county, were present.

Mrs. Charles McLean and Mrs. R. Hoe, with David Cromwell, represented the Board of Managers of the home.

Owing to the inclement weather, the referee and lawyers did not go to the home to-day, but postponed the visit and the investigation until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: Connecticut—Miss O. M. Gibson, Westminster; W. S. Clark, Woodmont. New-York—F. T. Kunker, North Chatham; J. H. Moore, Star.

HISTORICAL WORKS AND NOVELS

Sale of Rare Publications and Manuscripts—Sir Walter Scott's Tales and Shakespeare's Dramas.

The sale of the English consignment of books offered by Bangs & Co. was concluded yesterday. Among the books sold were the following:

G. Piranesi's "Le Antichita Romane, Divisa in Quattro Tomi," about two hundred grand plates of the ancient buildings of Rome and their architectural details, baths, aqueducts, sepulchral monuments, and their sculptures, &c., many being brilliant double-sheet engravings, 4 volumes, rare, 1784, $13; Langhorne's "Plutarch," London, 1823, nice library set, $4.50; Alexander Pope's Works, with his last corrections and additions, with notes, large type, portrait and the series of plates after Wale's designs, 9 volumes, fine old set, $14.40; "Portraits of the Time of George IV. and William IV.," royal folio, London, 1839, $5.25; Offer's "Postage Stamp Album," 800 examples, $5.25; "Hic Liber Orationum Processionalium Conscriptus est in Gratiam R. et J. Principis ac Domini, Gerardi à Groesbeeck, Epi. Leodiensis, MDLXXIIII.," a beautifully written manuscript on vellum, in red, black and blue inks, with illuminated coat of arms and ornamental initials, quarto, 1574, $5; "Recueil d'Antiquités Egyptiennes, Etrusques, Grecques et Romains, par Caylus, avec le Supplément," hundreds of fine plates, 7 volumes, 1761-7, $8.40.

Scott's "Waverley Novels," Abbotsford edition, twelve volumes, 1842, low at $25.50; Scott's "Waverley Novels," steel frontispieces, vignettes, and hundreds of choice woodcuts from the Abbotsford edition, the favorite forty-eight volumes, scarce, black, 1850, $26.40; Scott's "Prose Works," the author's favorite edition, frontispieces and vignettes after J. M. W. Turner, &c., twenty-eight volumes, 1834, $9.80; Scott's "Border Antiquities," ninety-four plates, engraved by J. Greig, 1814-7, $7.

Sir Thomas Hanmer's grand large type Oxford edition of Shakspere,

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A GAZETTEER FROM ENGLAND

LONGMANS GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD. Edited by George G. Chisholm. Quarto. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $18.

If this work of about 1,800 pages does not contain the names of every hamlet and settlement it contains about everything that men expect to find in a gazetteer of the world. It at last fulfills the aim of the publishers, which has been "to make the selection of names entered in alphabetical order as complete as possible for the purposes of those who are most likely to consult it, and to localize the places entered by the method most likely to facilitate their being found or placed on the map."

The work being an English publication, prepared with the expectation that it would find its largest use in England and the English colonies, naturally is fuller in respect to the information it gives about Great Britain than it is in respect to other countries. A person in this country wishing for information concerning a city or town in the United States might do better than to seek his information in this work. There are many names in the United States Postal Guide that are not given in this gazetteer, and almost any gazetteer published in this country contains a longer list of American cities and towns than could be made up from this English work.

If we should turn the comparison about, though, we should find the American works weak where the English work is strong. Hardly a hitching post in England has been neglected by Mr. Chisholm, the editor of this work. There are five double-column pages of "Ballys," all in Ireland. First there is Bally; then Ballyadams, Ballyagbran, Ballyalinan, Ballyanne, Ballybarrack, Ballybeagh, Ballyboggan, and so on, down to Ballyworfy. We do not find all of these names—500 or 600 in all—in American gazetteers, and nobody is sorry. Per contra, the English can get along without our Pataukunk, our East Westmoreland, and our Ogunquit. A gazetteer that treated all countries as fully as the one under notice treats England would be almost a literary nuisance. For one thing, it would be so bulky that nobody who was not compelled to do it would look into it.

A policy of exclusion has been followed by Mr. Chisholm in respect to all countries except England. The rule has not been observed rigidly as to any country that places not coming up to a certain population should be excluded. It has been found necessary to make exceptions. For example, in this country, while a large number of places have been ignored which have populations of 1,500 and 2,000, some places in the West have been noticed because, though small, they are important in certain respects. In what are called "new countries" towns are noticed which have not yet counted their second hundred of population. The purpose has been, of course, to make a book containing information about every place in the world in which an Englishman would be likely to be interested. The English will be satisfied that this purpose has been carried out well; we in America will find the book useful chiefly on account of the work done in respect to other countries than our own.

It is interesting to note the loyalty of the editor to England, displayed in the descriptions of certain places that have been talked about extensively in recent days. British Guiana is represented as owning up to the mouth of the Orinoco; Venezuela is represented as "claiming" a certain portion of British Guiana. Trinidad is described as a "small, rocky, volcanic island in the South Atlantic, 700 miles east of the Brazilian State of Espirito Santo; taken possession of by the astronomer Hallby in the name of England in 1700; about 100 years later claimed by Brazil, but occupied in 1895 by the British." A Brazilian would have written something different, we may be sure.

There seem to be more places in the world called by names beginning with the letter S than those which begin their names with any other letter. Out of 1,754 pages in this work 205 are given up to descriptions of places the names of which begin with S. The C towns and cities come next, with 156 pages; B next, with 152 pages; M next, 128; P next, 98; A next, 96; T next, 89, and then L, K, H, G, and W in order. X gets only half a page, and counts among its adherents fewer than fifty towns and cities.

The typographical work shown in this volume deserves commendation. The names of places are set in fullface type, and stand out clear on the pages so that they are caught easily by the eye. The type used in the descriptions is extremely neat and legible, and, notwithstanding the great amount of matter the book contains, there nowhere appears evidence of crowding, which often is abominable in works of this kind, much to the detriment of their typographical appearance.

THE NEW EDITION OF DEFOE.

THE KING OF PIRATES. Being an Account of the Famous Enterprises of Capt. Avery, with Lives of Other Pirates and Robbers. By Daniel Defoe. Edited by George E. Aitken, with illustrations by J. B. Yeats. New-York: Imported by Macmillan & Co. $1.

DUE PREPARATIONS FOR THE PLAGUE, AS WELL FOR SOUL AS BODY. By Daniel Defoe. New-York: Imported by Macmillan & Co. $1.

An admirable edition of Defoe is completed with these two volumes, (XV. and XVI.,) which contain many sketches and odd pieces hitherto almost inaccessible to the student of English literature. Perhaps none of them is, on its own account, of any great value, though no appreciative reader of the delightful "Robinson Crusoe" needs Mr. Aitken's assurance of the authenticity of the "King of Pirates" to be sure that it is Defoe's. That wonderful manner of making pure fiction seem fact here sustains and dignifies a base and trivial narrative.

Most of these sketches of criminal life, which Defoe wrote for mere bread and butter, have given inspiration to romancers of a later date. Thus, "The Life of John Sheppard" was the foundation of Ainsworth's long popular romance, while Fielding himself formed one of the greatest satires in our language out of Defoe's story of "Jonathan Wild," which is free from any suspicion of satire.

"Due Preparations for the Plague" is now reprinted for the first time in its entirety, since it was brought out in a badly printed duodecimo in 1722. Ainsworth was greatly indebted to this work in his novel called "Old St. Paul's." "Due Preparations" deserves a place in this edition of Defoe, but is scarcely to be compared with his "Journal of the Plague Year," which is one of his finest imaginative works In the same volume three of Defoe's shorter pieces are given—"The Dumb Philosopher," "The Apparition of Mrs. Veal," and "The Destruction of St. Vincent." These are all so graphic that the literary world has never been able quite to decide whether actual observation did not enter into the composition of at least two of them.

The edition has been carried through with the utmost care, and each volume is a model of good typography. Mr. Aitken's work as editor has been thorough and lucid, while the few illustrations by Mr. Yeats are of an excellent quality.

TWO VOLUMES OF FICTION

A Middle-Class Heroine.

THE PAYING GUEST. By George Gissing. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Gissing's studies of English middle-class life and character are models of veracity, and are always as interesting as any fiction of a sober and unromantic character can be. "The Paying Guest" is a mere sketch, not even a novelette, so far as the story is concerned, but it is as fine and true in its way as "In the Jubilee Year."

The central personage is a young woman of twenty-two years who might well find a place in that dubious society pictured so graphically in the longer story. Louise Derrick is of very common origin, removed by one generation from the ordinary small-shop-keeping class, whose tastes have been perverted, rather than formed, by wealth. Her mother, scarcely over forty years, is a stout, vulgar, ill-tempered matron who already looks an old woman. She is married—a second time—to a prosperous man in her own station who has a daughter older than Louise by a former marriage, and his household is in a state of perpetual war.

Louise is pretty, and has a certain taste in dress which is a bad taste, but is, perhaps, better than none, and young men are generally attracted by her. Her schooling was ended abruptly because she wished to shine as a "young lady." Most of her girl friends belong to the self-supporting class, and are doubtless much happier in their lives than she, but they are not considered "possible" in her vulgar, overfed, unattractive home circle.

As she cannot live comfortably at home, Louise looks for board and lodging with a respectable family, through whom she may come into touch with "nice people," and thus she becomes the "paying guest" of the Mumfords in the suburb called Sutton. The graphic portrayal of Miss Derrick in all her moods and fits of temper is not, however, the main object of Mr. Gissing's little book. The Mumfords, Clarence and Emmeline, are types themselves. They are representatives of the refined and reasonably well-educated middle-class folks, who are removed several generations from poverty and vulgarity, who have aspirations just a little above their means, and a few pretenses, perhaps, that are not quite justified. The influence of their "paying guest" upon their characters makes the story, which is very entertaining and profitable reading for people who know human nature when they encounter it in a book.

Apprentice Work in Fiction.

LOVERS' SAINT RUTH'S AND THREE OTHER TALES. By Louise Imogen Guiney. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.

Miss Guiney has not been known hitherto as a writer of short stories, and this little volume, to which she has supplied a preface, dated, with a touch of affectation, from London, is not likely to establish her as a rival to Miss Jewett and Miss Wilkins. There are four stories, and sadness is their prevailing mood. The one which gives the book its queer title, Miss Guiney tells us, is a dream from first to last. As a matter of fact, it is a sort of Anglican High Church nightmare—a modern antique that suggests old missals and the heavy fragrance of incense, and is, withal, rather uncomfortable reading.

Another of the stories tells about a small boy who committed suicide because he could see no place for him in the world. This resembles an incident in "Jude the Obscure," but Miss Guiney takes the trouble to explain that it was written before Mr. Hardy's novel appeared, and was suggested by a newspaper paragraph relating a true happening in Dublin. She infers that Mr. Hardy, too, may have seen that paragraph. Miss Guiney introduces her stories as examples of apprentice work in fiction, and as such they are commendable. They are fluently written and will doubtless find readers.

LITERARY NOTES

—The February number of The Atlantic will contain a paper on "The Presidency and Mr. Reed," the same being a discussion, among other things, of Mr. Reed's fitness for the office. In the same number a complete story by Henry James will be printed.

—The Messrs. Putnam announce "Regeneration: A Reply to Max Nordau," with introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. The author prefers for the present to remain anonymous. His book is described as a "vigorous and trenchant analysis of the morbid and exaggerated pessimism of Nordau's sensational treatise." Among his topics are these: "Who Is the Critic?" "Dusk or Dawn!" "Mysticism and the Unknowable," "The Bankruptcy of Science," "Symbolism and Logic," "The Light of Russia," "The Real Ibsen," "Richard Wagner," "The Religion of Self," "An Ethical Inquisition," "Vigorous Affirmations," "Regeneration."

—The Venezuelan controversy will be discussed in the February Forum by three writers. The papers and their writers are these: "The President's Monroe Doctrine," by Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey; "Lord Salisbury and the Monroe Doctrine," by the Hon. Oscar Straus, and "The Duty of Congress," by Isaac L. Rice.

—The Saturday Review in its notice of Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" remarks: "We wish to draw our readers' attention to it at once, as containing, in our opinion, the most realistic description ever published of modern war from the purely subjective standpoint of a private soldier."

—Cosmopolis, an International Review, a new magazine, appeals to a public not English alone, but seeks for readers who are at home in French and German. The conductors say distinctly: "We will have no translations." The text, then, of Cosmopolis is in English, French, and German, there being about one-third of the pages of the magazine devoted to writers in each of the three tongues. Somebody in the business has said that "the first number of any publication is the worst number," but Cosmopolis, when making its first bow, seems well equipped, and puts forth its best foot. Here is an unfinished romance of the late Robert Louis Stevenson entitled "Weir of Hermiston." Then Sir Charles Dilke writes of the origin of the war of 1870, and he tries to show that the Germans were only just in time in declaring war, for had they been silly enough to wait, Austria would have joined France. Mr. Henry James gives a short story with the title "The Figure in the Carpet," and as a chronicler of passing events there is, of course, the ever constant Andrew Lang. One name will be sure to draw attention to Cosmopolis, and that is Henry Norman's, whose article has for title this superb one, "The Globe and the Island." You might fancy that this is an assumption, a brag; but no pulse in the world beats a fraction of a second faster that England does not feel it. To the French text MM. Bourget, Anatole France, Rod, Brandes, and Francisque Sarcy contribute. M. Anatole France's "Le Chanteur de Kymé" is perfect in an archaeological sense. If M. Edouard Rod is to be understood, "the spirit of literature" only flaps her wings to-day in France, and scarce rises above the ground level. Formerly the French author wrote for the coffee drinkers, to-day it is for the absinthe absorbers. In the German portion of the magazine are to be found such distinguished writers as Ernst von Wildenbruch, Erich Schmidt, Friedrich Spielhagen, and Bettleheim Neumann - Hofer. Theodor Mammsen writes of old Rome. The International News Company are the agents for New-York.

—Godey's Magazine for February has a new cover of the Japanese order and appropriate to St. Valentine's Day.

—The Charlists—Id est, pupils of the Ecole des Chartes—are glad, because Gaston Paris has a good chance to succeed to Pasteur's chair in the Académie Française. The Normalians—id est, pupils of the Ecole Normale—are glad, because Jules Lemaitre has promised that there shall not be the slightest mischievous allusion in his panegyric of Duruy, the day that the critic takes the historian's chair in the Académie Française.

—Ludovic Halévy's celebrity began with his burlesque on Greek art and faith; Ludovic Halévy's son begins his literary career with a reverent treatise on "La Théorie Platonicienne des Sciences."

—La Revue des Deux Mondes will this year send Paul Bourget to Japan, Pierre Loti to Persia and India, and J. Chailly-Bert to the Dutch Indies, for new "Impressions de voyage."

—Maeterlinck is to be married.

—Books to be published in Paris are these: "Nouvelles Etudes Anglaises," by James Darmesteter; "Les Derniers Mois de Murat," by the Marquis de Lassenay; "La Vie de Paris pendant la Révolution," by G. Isambert; a work on the Saint-Simonians, by Weill.

—Camille Lemonnier, following the fashion in French literature, has abandoned naturalism for mysticism.

—Alfred Babeau gives in La Revue Historique the narrative of an embassy's experience, from France to Germany, in the time of Henry IV. and Rudolph II. The narrative is full of interesting details about the cities and the Courts visited by the embassy from Strassburg to Prague.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS. (Army of the Potomac.) A Record of Operations During the Civil War in the United States of America, 1861-5. By William H. Powell, Lieutenant Colonel. With maps and illustrations. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $7.50.

A METRICAL HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. A Collection of Poems and Songs, Many from Obscure and Anonymous Sources. Selected and Arranged with Introductory Notes and Connecting Narrative. By William J. Hillis. With Illustrations. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

RUSSIAN PORTRAITS. By Vte. E. Melchior de Vogué. Translated by Elizabeth L. Cary. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

STUDIES IN THE THOUGHT WORLD; OR, PRACTICAL MIND ART. By Henry Wood. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

AN OUTLINE STUDY OF UNITED STATES HISTORY. By Harlow Godard. 16mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

OLD STORIES RETOLD. With Fifty-nine Original Illustrations. By Paul Binner. 12mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.

TEACHING IN THREE CONTINENTS. Personal Notes on the Educational Systems of the World. By W. Catton Geasly. 12mo. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $1.50.

TALES FROM THE FJELD. A Series of Popular Tales from the Norse. By P. Ch. Asbjornsen. By Sir George Dasent, D. C. L. Illustrated. New edition. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

A PRINCESS OF THE GUTTER. By L. T. Meade. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

MONEY FOR THE HOSPITALS

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

FROM THE CIGAR AND TOBACCO TRADES.

By Henry Rosenthal, Treasurer of the Auxiliary:	
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	$100
Leonard Friedman & Co.	100
E. Rosenwald & Brother	100
Weil & Co.	100
A. Cohn & Co.	100
Schroeder & Co.	50
A. Rossin & Son	25
Cullman Brothers	25
F. W. Frischen	25
Sartorius & Co.	25
E. Hoffman & Son	25
Gans Brothers & Rosenthal	25
L. Newgass & Co.	25
Meyer & Mendelsohn	25
Gustav Falk	25
F. Garcia, Brother & Co.	25
J. Bernheim & Son	25
F. Miranda & Co.	25
Joseph. Mayer's Sons	25
L. Schmid & Co.	25
Elias Bach & Son	25
C. D. Spitzner & Co.	25
Chubb & Son	25
V. M. Ybor & Manrara	25
J. Bunzl & Sons	25
Calixto, Lopez & Co.	25
Esling, Bachman & Co.	25
Harry S. Rothschild	25
Rosenbaum & Seligsberg	25
Fretzfeld & Co.	25
G. Salomon & Sons	25
Henry Friedman	25
Fred. Schulz	25
S. Auerbach & Co.	25
E. Spingarn	25
Carl Vogt's Sons	25
Lichtenstein Brothers	15
Davidson Brothers	15
F. C. Linde, Hamilton & Co.	15
F. & E. Cranz	15
A. L. & C. S. Holt	10
J. C. Schramm	10
Arendt & Fringant	10
G. C. Kienbusch	10
I. Meyer & Co.	10
Vega, Morton & Co.	10
E. & G. Friend & Co.	10
William H. Stetner & Son	10
A. Gonzales & Co.	10
L. Goldschmid & Co.	10
Rischer & Mellor	10
M. Levy & Brother	10
Weil & Co.	10
A. H. Scoville & Co.	10
L. L. Warshauer & Co.	10
S. Barnett & Sons	10
P. & J. Frank	10
Tobacco Leaf Publishing Company	10
United States Tobacco Journal	10
M. Greenspecht	10
S. Ashner	10
Frederick Frese	10
Y. Pendas & Alvarey	10
Joseph Hernsheim	10
Sanchez & Haya	10
The Ferdinand Hirsch Company	10
H. Koenig, Popper & Co.	10
Pulver, Smith & Co.	10
Baker & Du Bois	10
In smaller amounts	198
Total	$1,843
By Edward Kerbs:	
M. W. Mendel & Brother	$50
Powell, Smith & Co.	50
Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer	50
Owl Cigar Company	25
Seidenberg & Co.	25
William Wicke Company	25
M. Stachelberg & Co.	20
Louis C. Wagner & Co.	20
Carl Upmann	20
William Demuth & Co.	20
Heyman Brothers & Loewenstein	15
The Hilson Company	10
Lichtenstein Brothers' Company	10
Miller, Du Vrul & Peters	10
Julius Ellinger & Co.	10
McCoy & Co.	10
B. Newmark & Co.	10
Rosenthal Brothers	10
H. W. Erichs	10
Schwarzkopf & Ellinger	10
S. Ottenberg & Brothers	10
M. Foster & Co.	10
A. Fries & Co.	10
Julius Becker	10
In smaller amounts	24
Total	$484
By William H. Cummings, President of the Auxiliary:	
G. Reusens	$25
M. Abenheim & Co.	25
E. G. Toël	25
Reynes Brothers & Co.	25
Kremelberg & Co.	25
Jarvis & Co.	25
E. Muller & Co.	20
H. Siebert & Co.	20
M. Pappenheimer	10
William H. Cummings	10
Total	$210
By boxes in factories:	
D. H. McAlpin & Co.	$100.07
Bondy & Lederer	57.25
S. Josephs & Co.	41.29
Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer	26.43
M. W. Mendel & Brother	13.25
Heyman Brothers & Loewenstein	7.24
Landauer & Kaim	5.24
In smaller amounts	9.91
Total	$260.68
Grand total for cigar and tobacco trade	$2,797.68

Water to Induce Sleep.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

One of the best disinfectants in the sick room is a basin of fresh water. Water is a great absorbent of noxious gases. Water that has stood open in the bedroom soon gathers impurities and is unfit to drink. A wide-mouthed vessel of pure water will often do more to bring refreshing sleep to a nervous patient than will an opiate. This is not a theory, but experience.

LAND-GRABBING ENGLAND

History of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842.

OUR NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY LINE

War Narrowly Averted by a Compromise and Concessions to Great Britain—Our People Indignant.

From The Boston Transcript.

When on a vacation ramble about Boston some years ago I saw a crowd gathered in front of a window in Court Square. I joined the throng, and found the attraction was a collection of sundry articles of traveling and outing equipment labeled, "Used by Daniel Webster when he and Lord Ashburton Were Establishing the Northeastern Boundary Line."

That incident, and the international excitement over the Venezuelan question following the President's message, serve to recall an affair in which the United States and Great Britain came dangerously near to a bloody rupture over another boundary-line dispute—so near, in fact, that large detachments of Maine militia were mustered for service on, or not far from, the New-Brunswick frontier, and the General Government was ready to back up the Pine Tree State in case hostilities ensued; while Britain, on her part, had troops mobilized conveniently near thereto, ready for active service; which bloodless campaign, by reason of having Aroostook County as the expected scene of hostilities, has ever since been termed the "Aroostook war."

Although Maine was the most interested State, geographically, in the outcome of the dispute, and, next to her, Massachusetts, it was a question affecting the whole country, and hence involved the active interference of the General Government. Then, as just now, there was a strong war spirit aroused throughout the land, and the situation was of a gravity to inspire in the public mind great anxiety and apprehension. It was an exciting episode in our Nation's history; and that the horrors of war were averted was supposed to be due to the cool heads and conservative wisdom of leading statesmen of Maine and Massachusetts, and the two chief representative actors in the final act of that international drama, Daniel Webster, President Harrison's Secretary of State, who patriotically remained in President Tyler's Cabinet when his colleagues had indignantly resigned, in order to help effect a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and Lord Ashburton of England, who represented Great Britain in like manner, as Commissioner, or referee.

There were some dramatic, significant points involved in that historic controversy; and now, when, after more than half a century, our Nation and the mother country are again at variance over a question of boundary, and thereby drawing the eager attention of the civilized world to the pros and cons and possible outcome of the dispute, a brief review of that vexed and peace-menacing affair, together with glimpses of inside history and incidents not generally known, are of timely interest.

And right here, the impatient reader may perhaps first wish to know—skipping from Alpha to Omega—which of the two distinguished Commissioners in that diplomatic game held the best hand, and which Nation, in the end, came out ahead.

In answer to which I cite the authoritative words of a scholar and public man of high repute, Maine's loyal, level-headed, well-posted Congressman and War Governor, the late Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., LL. D., of the famous Washburn brothers, whose knowledge of the points and details of the case was encyclopedic.

In a chat with a bevy of his Portland associates only a short time prior to his death, the northeastern boundary imbroglio was adverted to; whereupon he expressed his ideas thereat in these unequivocal terms:

The history of that northeastern boundary affair is a chapter of concessions, submissions, and humiliations, by which the otherwise fair record of American diplomacy has been dimmed and stained!

But understand me, gentlemen, that in saying this, I cast no reproach upon the memory of any of the actors in the deplorable business whose history culminated, if it did not close, in the so-called Ashburton treaty, a work of which the indulgent criticism of the most friendly commentator might be borrowed from Sheridan, who, speaking of another convention, said, "It was one of which, although some were glad, nobody was proud." Never was there such a history of errors, mistakes, blunders, concessions, explanations, apologies, losses, and mortifications on the one side; of inconsistencies, aggressions, encroachments, affronts, and contempts on the other; and in the calm of this day, when all direct, practical interest in it has ceased, and the sense of wrong and indignity has slept for more than a third of a century, it is impossible for one to read it with anything like composure or patience!

And to those statesmen and writers of other countries who have represented the United States as arrogant, uncomfortable, and domineering, I would commend a study of the sacrifice of Northern Maine, as likely to afford them great, if not endless, comfort.

This curious, and at times deeply embittered controversy covered a period of half a century, the details of which and the correspondence between Massachusetts's and Maine's Governors and other of those public men with the "powers that be" at Washington, New-Brunswick, and England, would fill a massive volume; hence the limits of a newspaper article preclude other than a condensed citation of the salient facts.

In the seemingly interminable struggle of Maine to secure her undoubted rights to a third of her domain, but which she finally saw fit to relinquish, Massachusetts bore a friendly, honorable, and earnest part. Not only from 1783, when the question was partially and indefinitely "settled" by the treaty of Paris, following the American Revolution, down to 1820, when the District of Maine became a State, but also thereafter, to the final settlement in 1842, did the old Commonwealth give her loyal support. Aye! not only had Massachusetts come to the rescue in 1831, 1832, and 1833, when Maine's rights were in imminent danger, but in 1838 her Senators and representatives in Congress had maintained in debate with power and effect these claims and rights; and in her Legislature a report of a committee, of which the Hon. Charles Hudson was Chairman, was made, in which the subject was treated with conspicuous fullness and cogency, and resolutions were passed declaring that the British claim was totally unfounded, and would, if persisted in, lead to a disturbance of friendly relations between the two countries; that the Government of the United States had no power, under the Constitution, to cede to a foreign nation any territory lying within the limits of any State; that the proposition made by a late Executive of the United States to the British Government to seek for the "Highlands" west of the meridian of the St. Croix River, was a departure from the express language of the treaty, an infringement of the rights of Maine and Massachusetts, and in derogation of the Constitution of the United States; that the proposition for a conventional line was calculated to strengthen the claim of Great Britain, impair the honor of the United States, and put in jeopardy the interests of Maine and Massachusetts. The Governor of the Commonwealth was directed to send copies of the report and resolutions to the President of the United States, the Governors of the several States, and to the members of Congress from Massachusetts, and request the latter to use all honorable means to bring the controversy to a just and speedy termination.

In that year—1838—Gov. Kent of Maine, as a result of his vigorous appeal to the General Government, received a letter from Major Gen. Macomb (of the war of 1812 fame) advising him that Brig. Gen. John E. Wool, Inspector General, would be instructed to repair to the State of Maine, and make a reconnoissance with a view of ascertaining its military features and resources, project a plan for its defense by the establishment of military posts and communications, arsenals, depots of army munitions, &c.; duties which were soon afterward performed.

In the next year was the marshaling of troops, and the daily expectation of hearing sounded the tocsin of war.

Of Massachusetts men who took active part in that controversy were Daniel Webster, the Hon. Peleg Sprague, Judge of the United States District Court; Jared Sparks, the historian; Abbot Lawrence, John Mills, Charles Allen, Charles Hudson, and others of note. While also of the most illustrious members of the General Government at Washington were Webster and Clay, of the Whigs; Col. Thomas Benton and James Buchanan, of the Democrats.

The points involved in this protracted controversy may be thus epitomized:

The territorial limit of the United States in that direction, (Northeastern Maine,) not having been clearly defined by the treaty of 1783, had been one of the points under discussion by the Commissioners at Ghent, in Belgium, in 1814, who had met to effect a treaty of peace to end the war of 1812. But like the easy-going, general terms of the main object of their conference—both nations being heartily sick of the war—the boundary question had been postponed rather than settled. It was then agreed, however, to refer the establishment of the entire line between the United States and Canada to the decision of three commissions, to be jointly constituted by the two Governments.

The first of these bodies accomplished its work successfully by awarding to the United States the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy. The third commission also performed its duty by establishing the true boundary line from the intersection of the forty-fifth parallel of latitude with the River St. Lawrence to the western point of Lake Huron. To the second commission was assigned the more difficult task of settling the boundary from the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence; and this work they failed to accomplish. Finally, the whole matter at issue was referred, as has been said, to Lord Ashburton, acting on the part of Great Britain, and Mr. Webster, the American Secretary of State. After an able discussion of all the points in dispute, the boundary was definitely established as follows:

From the mouth of the River St. Croix, ascending that stream to its western fountains; from that fountain due north to the St. John; thence with that river to its source on the watershed between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence; thence in a southwesterly direction along the crest of the Highlands to the northwestern source of the Connecticut; and down that stream to and along the forty-fifth parallel to the St. Lawrence. The work of the commissioners extended, also, to the establishment of the boundary from the western point of Lake Huron through Lake Superior to the northwestern extremity of the Lake of the Woods, thence—confirming the treaty of 1818—southward to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, and thence with that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. This important settlement, known as the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, was completed on the 9th of August, 1842, and was ratified by the Senate on the 20th of the same month.

It was a "compromise" in which the concessions were all on one side. Maine sought no money equivalent for this surrender of her rights. Although she subsequently received from the United States as compensation for her assent to the treaty at Washington the sum of $150,000, she had indignantly spurned the recommendation of the King of Holland, who had consented, in 1831, to use his good offices as mediator, whereby she would have saved herself a tract of country (given up by the Ashburton Treaty) as large as the counties of Androscoggin and Sagadahoc and a good part of Lincoln—571,520 acres, or 893 square miles—and have received, under Gen. Jackson's proposition, in 1831, Michigan lands of the value of $2,000,000.

Maine not only lost in territory, but, by a curious and unforunate clause of the treaty, New-Brunswick collected stumpage on lumber and timber cut in Maine and brought into that province in the same manner and to the same extent as though it had been cut in New-Brunswick. This was done until the treaty of Washington, in 1871.

Why and wherefore England's eagerness to possess said territory is not clearly seen, although presumably it was largely due to her overestimated value of a right of way across the Madawaska country—as a prime convenience, if not a positive necessity.

That Great Britain's claim to a more westerly boundary line was not supported by the facts in the case is evidenced from a simple yet vital incident. This was the identification of the true river known as St. Croix by Surveyor John Mitchell, in 1764, who, acting under the authority of Francis Bernard, British Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, accompanied by Deputy Surveyor Israel Jones, a party of troops, and an Indian interpreter, made a careful personal study of its topography. By his report the most easterly of the three rivers, known under the collective title of St. Croix, was the true line of demarkation between the Massachusetts province and what was then known as the Province of Nova Scotia. And the treaty of peace in Paris, in 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, Mitchell's map, as is testified to by Commissioner John Jay and John Adams, was the only map mutually used in finding the boundary line aforesaid, making the most easterly river the limit!

And thenceforth for a long series of years Great Britain never disputed Mitchell's report, and only when at last she set covetous eyes on the strip of country west of the eastern stream did she strive to nullify that river boundary.

The announcement of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty aroused a storm of indignation not only in Maine, but in Congress. In the Senate it was vigorously denounced, prior to its ratification by Col. Benton, James Buchanan, Reuel Williams of Maine, and others. Senator Woodbury of New-Hampshire severely criticised its provisions, but intimated he might vote for it "since Maine had given her consent."

"Maine's consent" was given through her Commissioners sent to Washington to confer with the authorities, viz.: William Pitt Preble and Edward Kavanagh, (Democrats,) Edward Kent and John Otis, (Whigs,) who finally yielded, under pressure and in the interests of peace, in accordance with Mr. Webster's patriotic anxiety to avert war. These Commissioners had been joined at Washington by three Commissioners from Masachusetts—Abbot Lawrence, John Mills, and Charles Allen, who acted as an advisory and cooperative board.

Col. Benton's speech lasted several hours. He spoke of Maine as having been "victimized" and "betrayed." Mr. Buchanan spoke at great length, and was equally pronounced in his denunciation of the measure. Mr. Williams's speech was dispassionate, clear, and dignified, but earnest and strong.

The Massachusetts Commissioners gave their assent to the treaty July 20, 1842; the Maine Commissioners gave theirs July 22. To add to their troubles, it was found that Lord Ashburton had not full powers—had indeed no authority to cede an acre of British soil for any consideration whatever.

On account of the severe adverse criticism of the treaty, Mr. Webster, April 6 and 7, 1846, made what he called a "Vindication of the Treaty of Washington." He had done what he considered was best for the whole country, and was content to rest his case there.

My story of the northeastern boundary controversy ends here. And yet I cannot forbear quoting from the report of Mr. Buchanan, (afterward President,) made to the United States Senate July 4, 1838, in which he thus sarcastically and keenly disposes of certain of British pretensions:

Now, what are the objections to this extraordinary pretension, as the committee are constrained to call it?

And first, what is the Bay of Fundy, if it be not a part of the Atlantic Ocean? A bay is a mere opening of the main ocean into the land—a mere interruption of the uniformity of the sea-coast by an indentation of water. These portions of the ocean have received the names of bays, solely to distinguish them from the remainder of the vast deep, to which they belong. Would it not be the merest special pleading to contend that the Bay of Naples was not a portion of the Mediterranean, or that the Bay of Biscay was not a part of the Atlantic Ocean?

Again, the description of the treaty is, "rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. Can it be said, with any propriety, that a river does not fall into the Atlantic, because, in reaching the main ocean, it may pass through a bay? And yet this is the British argument. The Delaware does not fall into the Atlantic, because it flows into it through the Bay of Delaware; and, for the same reason, the St. John does not fall into the Atlantic, because it flows into it through the Bay of Fundy. The committee know not how to give a serious answer to such an argument. The bare statement of it is its best refutation.

In closing this discussion of the question of right and his report, Mr. Buchanan is thus emphatic:

Upon the whole, the committee do not entertain a doubt of the title of the United States to the whole of the disputed territory. They go further, and state that if the American claim be not both able and willing to protect the territory of each State inviolate, then it will have proved itself incapable of performing one of its first and highest duties.

Whereupon the following resolution was passed unanimously by both houses of Congress:

Resolved, That after a careful examination and deliberate consideration of the whole controversy between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the northeastern boundary of the former, the Senate does not entertain a doubt of the entire practicability of running and marking that boundary, in strict conformity with the stipulations of the definitive treaty of peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and it entertains a perfect conviction of the justice and validity of the title of the United States to the full extent of all territory in dispute between the two parties.

How those rights, four years later, were completely surrendered, it is the purpose of this article to show.

CHARLES O. STICKNEY.

A Pauper Who Owned Johannesburg.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Few people are aware of the fact that the site of Johannesburg and a large tract of the surrounding land was once bought for £350. But such was the case, and the purchaser now lies a confirmed invalid in the workhouse infirmary at Guildford. The old man seems to have had a most remarkable career, having been in the service of the old East India Company, fought in the Crimea, being seriously wounded at the siege of Sebastopol, and afterward passed through the Indian mutiny. He then went to South Africa, where he fought against the Zulus and the Boers. Before the Transvaal was made over to the Boers he purchased for £350 some 15,000 acres of land near the source of the Crocodile, better known as the Limpopo, where he made up his mind ultimately to settle. But war broke out, and he took up arms against the Boers, and formed one of the party which held Pretoria. In 1880, when the republic was declared, he refused to accept service under President Kruger, the result being that his land, now estimated to be worth many millions sterling, was forfeited.

TOWNSEND'S GREAT RUN

Made Fifty-seven in the Amateur Billiard Tournament.

GARDNER OF PATERSON WON THE GAME

The Last Games Will Be Played on Monday—Standing of the Contestants—Stark Is Still in the Lead.

It was originally intended that the amateur billiard tournament would close to-night at Daly's, but the indisposition of some of the players caused a delay, and the grand finale will not occur until Monday night.

The thirty-sixth game of the tournament saw Frank Keeney of the Oxford Club and Dr. Jennings of the Crescent Club in the field of battle. The Oxford crack easily piled up a score that overwhelmed the good-natured Crescent aspirant.

The afternoon game was one that will long be remembered in the annals of amateur billiards. Townsend, the scratch man, met an opponent worthy of his steel in Gardner of the Passaic Club. The latter, of course, won, but it had not very much to do with Townsend, for then and there he considered himself out of the game. Townsend made some splendid wild shots—shots made at chance that were great because they were made so carelessly, and at their lowest worth were worthy of Ives in his best form. The ivories rolled wildly and without control, yet, in spite of all this, Townsend forced them to crack the splendid run of 57, a score that beats Stark's great run of 53 in the earlier part of the tournament, and entirely dwarfs the score of any amateur billiardist in a fourteen-inch balkline game.

Barnard beat Dr. Ranney of the Union League Club in a rather easy fashion in the evening game. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

Keeney (240.)—4 0 8 8 12 5 6 7 3 1 4 1 3 0 1 3 0 0 1 10 0 2 3 1 0 6 0 3 2 2 13 3 3 42 4 0 6 31 2 0 1 0 2 6 1 2. Total—240. Highest run—42. Average—5 15-45.

Jennings (200.)—0 10 8 2 2 2 2 1 2 6 2 19 15 1 0 1 7 8 1 1 0 2 3 9 1 3 4 6 1 1 6 2 1 1 11 0 2 0 8 0 21 1 1. Total—186. Highest run—22. Average—4 6-45.

SECOND GAME.

Gardner (250)—13 0 0 18 5 11 0 6 17 1 3 1 0 1 8 3 5 10 19 2 2 16 3 2 4 0 3 1 1 2 20 2 0 3 4 1 0 0 2 8 0 12 0 0 11 1 1 6 25 3 1 1 0 0 3 1 2. Total—250. Highest run—25. Average—4 18-58.

Townsend (325)—1 0 8 0 1 1 19 0 0 9 2 3 0 6 6 19 1 8 1 0 0 2 6 5 6 5 0 2 0 17 1 17 0 0 1 1 1 8 0 1 6 7 9 0 2 25 5 12 12 1 0 9 17 0 2. Total—313. Highest run—57. Average—5 28-57.

THIRD GAME.

Barnard (210.)—2 10 1 3 1 6 6 0 0 1 3 4 1 0 3

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate, with Prices Higher.

GOOD EXPORT DEMAND, BETTER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Steadier —Cotton Easier—Coffee Lower.

There was a sharp upward turn to the grain market late in the day, due to an active export inquiry and following the better news from the West, while trading was only moderate and chiefly for local account. Provisions were a trifle higher and very quiet. Cotton was offered freely and closed at a decline.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	74	@	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	24⅝@	@	24½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36	@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.90	@	$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.45	@	3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@	@	20
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	10.75	@	11.00
Lard, Western steam	..	@	6.00
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19	@	20¼
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16@	@	5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15¾@	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	@	10¾
Copper, lake	9.75	@	9.87½
Lead	3.02½@	@	3.05

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ½c on foreign selling and local realizing, rallied 1½@1⅝c on an active export demand, firmer Western markets, better cables, and local covering, with the close firm at 1⅝c advance, and a fair trade. ....Spot was lower early and in active export demand, but the later advance checked business. Sales, 140,000 bushels, including 12,200 bushels No. 1 frosted Manitoba on private terms; 40,000 bushels No. 2 red on private terms, 64,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York, at 2½c over May, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth and 8,000 bushels ungraded Spring on private terms, free on board, afloat, with a rumored sale of 300,000 bushels No. 2 red to millers, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 6c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 2 hard Manitoba, at 4¼c over May, free on board. ....Clearances hence, 33,903 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 119,683 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 5,525 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance on local covering and higher West....Spot was dull and firm at ¼c advance. Sales, 16,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36c, elevator, and 15,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1c over May, delivered....Receipts, 33,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 256,364 bushels....Clearances hence, 45,647 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 174,300 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet at ⅛@¼c advance, following the West, with only a local trade....Spot were dull and generally unchanged....Sales, 30,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26c; No. 3 white at 24¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 26½c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24⅜@24½c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 23½@23¾c; reject, 4 white, 23c; selected mixed, 26¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾@25½c; track mixed, 24½@25½c; track white, 25@28c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 33,600 bushels; exports, 22,386 bushels.

SPOT SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	....@....	72½
February	....	....@....	72¼
March	175,000	71⅜@73⅜	73
May	1,575,000	69 5-16@71 1-16	71
June	110,000	69 @70¼	70½
July	575,000	69 @70⅝	70½
Total	2,435,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	....@....	36
February	....	....@....	36
May	70,000	35 11-16@36	36
July	....	....@....	37½
Total	70,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	....	....@....	24⅜
February	20,000	24¼@24⅜	24⅜
March	....	....@....	24⅜
May	....	....@....	25¼
No. 2 White— January	....	@	25¾
Total	20,000		

FLOUR—Millers were asking an advance of 5@10c per bbl, owing to the rise in wheat, and business was only moderate. Sales, 22,000 bbls, including, of City Mills, 2,400 bbls patents and 7,900 bbls clears at quotations; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.65, 300 bbls Winter super at $2.60, 900 bbls No. 1 at $3, 500 bbls No. 2 at $2.80, 2,000 bbls clears at $3.50, 500 bbls patents at $3.90, 2,200 bbls straights at $3.50@$3.60, 1,600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$3, and 700 sacks fine at $1.65....Arrivals 9,840 bbls and 8,024 sacks; exports, 18,342 bbls and 17,501 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 37,921 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.30@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.50@$2.60; No. 2, $2.75@$2.80; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.30@$3.50; straights, $3.40@$3.60; white wheat, straights, $3.50@$3.75; patents, $3.70@$4; city patents, $4.20@$4.45; city clears, $4@$4.10; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.40@$2.70; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $2.90@$3.40; patents, $3.20@$3.65; special brands, $3.30@$4.20.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and firm at $1.25@$1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 39c spot, and 40½c February delivery.

OATMEAL—Moderate demand and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.30@$3.60; ground, $2.80@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Less active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white, do. $2.15@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 85@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cotton-seed meal, $20.50@$21 spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Crude, in barrels, here was obtainable at 24½c, with small lots on offer and light wants of the lard refiners. Prime yellow was at 28½c for limited quantities, with larger lots of desirable grade at 29c. Good off yellow was at 27½c as the best bid. It will be observed that the situation was no way changed from the day before. Demands of importance were awaited. In the present dull condition of trade any light variation of the hog product to stronger prices is without influence beyond affecting a little the larger holders' views, who become more indifferent over offering supplies. At the mills crude, in bulk, at near coast points, was on offer in a small way at 21c, with bidding scarce. LINSEED has moderate demand at steady prices; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was steady; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was strong and in fair demand; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 24.—The oil market opened, highest, lowest, and closed, 137½ bid. Standard's price, 140.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Opened at the West a little stronger, with at length an advance of 12½c for pork, 2½ points for lard, and 5@10 points for bacon, and as favored by moderate receipts of hogs. The higher grain position did not appear to have material influence. There was afterward a decline on the selling of a large broker, and to the extent of any advance that had been made. At the inside figures covering operations became rather important and urgent, and there was some recovery of prices and firmness on the late dealings; the rise for the day was 2½c for pork, 2½ points for lard, and 2½@5 points for bacon. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day as 12,000 head.

LARD—The market at the West was alternately easy and strong, but closed at 2½ points advance for the day. The late firmness was more from protecting May contracts, while the short interest at the inside figures was developed rather strongly. The trading in cash was slack, with no improvement in export demands here or at the West, with, at the West, January closing at 5.67½c, nominal; May was at 5.90@5.95c, closing at 5.92½@5.95c; July at 6.07½c. Here there was unimportant demands, with cash closing at 6c asked; tank lard quoted at 5.65@5.67½c; January option closed at 5.95c. City steam was steady; sales of 75 tcs at 5.50c. Refined continued quiet; Continent quoted at 6.25c and South American at 6.50c. Compound at 4¾@5½c, as to quality.

PORK—The early market was up 12½@, on the light hog receipts; a reaction of 12½c set in, through extensive selling by one source, followed by firmness, on a fair short interest being covered, with the close 2½c above Thursday; January closed at $10.40; May was at $10.62½@$10.75, closing at $10.65 asked. Here there was a slack export demand, with firm prices held. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.75@$11; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was a variable market for short ribs at the West within 10 points, closing 2½@5 points above Thursday on increasing inquiry to cover contracts; at the West January closed at 5.10c nominal, May was at 5.30c to 5.40c, closing at 5.32½@5.35c; July at 5.45@5.47½c, closing at 5.45c.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow market generally, while prices were held firmly. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5¼c asked; 10 lb average, 5⅝@5¾c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¼@5½c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 8¾c; 16 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 8½c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8⅜@8½c.

BEEF—There was moderate inquiry and a generally steady market. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$17 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow of sale, with prices about steady. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Were at firm prices on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 45,519 head; same time last year, 46,179 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; fairly active; 5c higher; $3.90@$4.20; left over, 4,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,296 head; active; strong; $3.75@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,326 head; higher; $3.80@$4.15. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $3.80@$4.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; stronger; $3.75@$4. Omaha—Receipts, 3,200 head; opened strong; 5c higher; $3.85@$3.95. Cleveland—Active; $4.20@$4.25. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,697 head; $3.90@$4.10. Quotations here were 5c for heavy, 5½c for180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5½c for 140 lb, 5½c for 120 lb, and 5¾c for pigs.

RYE—Dull and unchanged.

MALT—In the concession of 1-16c for city for the week the supplies are taken up to a fair extent. Late on Thursday sales of 100 hhds were at 37½c, while yesterday 200 hhds were at 3 13-16c, and 100 hhds at 37½c, the latter for special, closing at 3 13-16c bid. For country-made a moderate inquiry at 4@4½c, and sales of 65,000 bu. The London sale was 3d higher, with the entire offering of 1,500 casks sold.

STEARINE—For lard stearine inquiry continued for city pressed and 150,000 lb taken up, on private terms; quoted at 6¾@6⅞c. For oleo stearine a quiet market at 5c, and sales of 50,000 lb city at that. In oleo oil at Rotterdam sales of Morris extra at 48 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and lower, with Europe, while local longs realized freely. The close was easy at 15@25 points decline....Havre was barely steady at ⅛@⅛f. loss, and Hamburg dull at about ⅓ pfennig decline....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13⅞c for No. 1....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 1,000 at 12.45c; September, 750 bags, 11.75c; total, 1,750 bags, sold.

Call and Close—February, 500 bags at 13c; March, 2,000 bags at 12.90c, 250 bags at 12.85c, 750 bags at 12.80c; May, 1,750 bags at 12.45c; July, 250 bags at 12.05c; September, 2,500 bags at 11.50c; October, 250 bags at 11.40c; December, 1,000 bags at 11.35c; total, 9,250 bags. The Visible Supply between 2 and 3 P. M.—February, 500 bags at 11.50c; December, 250 bags at 11.35c; total for day, 11,500 bags. Closing Prices—January, 13.10@13.20c; February, 12.90@12.95c; March, 12.80@12.85c; April, 12.45@12.50c; May, 12.35@12.40c; June, 12.10@12.20c; July, 12@12.10c; August, 11.65@11.75c; September, 11.46@11.50c; October, 11.35@11.40c; November, 11.30@11.40c; December, 11.25@11.30c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	247,063
Arrivals—Steamship Roman Prince, Rio	10,034
Arrivals—Steamship Roman Prince, Santos	19,411
Arrivals—Steamship Roman Prince, Bahia	32,445
Total	279,508
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	6,467
Total stock in New-York to-day	273,041
Total stock in Baltimore	44,914
Deliveries yesterday	707—44,207
Total stock in New-Orleans	35,922
Deliveries yesterday	679—35,243
	719,450
Total stock in United States	852,491
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 23	91,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 23	15,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 28	69,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 4	13,000
Total	540,491
Same time in 1895	502,688

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMER FROM RIO, SANTOS, AND VICTORIA.

	From Rio.	From Santos.	From Victoria.
Dec. 24.-Jan. 4—Bellaura, N. Y.	33,000	13,000	....
Jan. 7—Euclid, N. Y.	23,000	....	....
Jan. 7-13—Strabo, N. Y.	22,000	11,000	....
Jan. 8-13—Creole Prince, N. Y.	27,000	5,000	....
Jan. 9—Sorrento, N. Y.	....	3,000	....
Jan. 16—Cuvier, N. Y.	....	10,000	....
Jan. 20—Flaxman, N. Y.	10,000	....	....
Jan. 22-27—Caravellas, N. O.	9,000	3,000	....
Jan. 22—Catania, N. Y.	....	4,000	....
Total	91,000	69,000	13,000
Same time last year	100,000	87,000	6,000

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....13⅞

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7 | No. 6.. .75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7 | No. 8.. .75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bucono, 16¾@17c; Cuba, 16½@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were unsettled and fairly active, with the bulk of the trading for local account, and the close barely steady at 2@3 points decline, while Liverpool was ½@1½ points up....Spot was dull and unchanged....Sales, 97 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 9-16c; middling uplands, 8 5-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1⅛c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅝c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	8.00@8.01	....	....	....
February	8.00@8.01	8.07	7.99	1,800
March	8.06@8.07	8.12	8.05	54,000
April	8.10@8.11	8.16	8.09	1,800
May	8.13@8.14	8.20	8.12	62,600
June	8.17@8.18	8.22	8.16	4,900
July	8.20@8.21	8.25	8.19	500
August	8.20@8.21	8.25	8.18	5,800
September	7.85@7.86	7.90	7.87	300
October	7.77@7.78	7.82	7.77	5,300
November	7.71@7.72	7.75	7.71	1,100
December	7.72@7.73	7.72	7.72	700
Total				138,500

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	This Week	This Week Last Year
Galveston	3196	3025	4393	3678	19672	48880
N. Orleans	10499	6896	4812	5059	40526	74894
Mobile	2089	948	1020	319	6247	11106
Savannah	2252	2644	1135	1434	10908	21407
Charleston	837	387	1152	797	4237	12897
Wilmingt'n	928	700	889	760	3396	4045
Norfolk	2288	815	1292	1401	9325	10141
Baltimore	....	....	....	1333	1333	1609
New-York	1017	1592	1788	760	7002	7986
Boston	374	1865	1085	1588	5802	1794
Philadelphia	200	....	13	58	608	1690
W. Point	113	....	....	....	360	4058
N. News	....	....	....	....	576	546
Brunsw'k	....	....	....	....	....	2956
P. Royal	....	....	....	....	....	5838
Velasco	....	....	....	....	....	92
Total	24693	18872	17054	17187	109992	....
This day last w'k	26364	15092	20896	15700	....	....
This day last y'r	35512	38069	28760	27498	....	209892

The movement at the interior towns for the week was as follows: Receipts, 41,281 bales; shipments, 71,850 bales; stock, 306,711 bales; against last year's receipts, 107,548 bales; shipments, 151,724 bales; stock, 401,020 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT

	1896.	1895.
Liverpool, Jan. 24, 1896.		
Sales of the week	60,000	72,000
Sales American	50,000	65,000
Sales for export	1,000	2,000
Sales for speculation	1,000	2,000
Actual export	5,000	10,000
Forwarded	61,000	82,000
Total stock	1,111,000	1,471,000
Of which American	918,000	1,328,000
Total imports of week	65,000	136,000
Of which American	47,000	128,000
Amount afloat	198,000	402,000
Of which American	185,000	400,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, Jan. 24, 1896.....4 19-32d.
Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, Jan. 25, 1895.....3d.
Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, Jan. 26, 1894.....4½d.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand very good and prices firm....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Business very good and values generally firm....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3⅝@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was dull and hardly so firm. No sales reported. ....Refined—quiet and 1-16c lower....Raw sugar, Muscovado, 89° test, 3¾c bid; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅝c bid; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5 9-16c; powdered, 5 3-16c; granulated, 4 15-16@5 1-16c; standard A, 4 15-16c; off A, 4 7-16@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4¾c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—No further change is shown, in the general position of the market. Traffic was very dull in al kinds, and while there was no great pressure to sell, receivers offered stock beyond the wants of either home jobbers or exporters. There seemed to be a feeling that interior shippers would not send beans forward in any quantity at present prices, and if this proves to be true there may be no necessity for going lower. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.47½@$1.50; do, medium, $1.37½@$1.35; do, pea, $1.32½; do, white kidneys, $1.60@1.55; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, Lima, California, $1.95; do, foreign,, pea or merlum, old, $1.00@$1.10; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—A pretty good demand for fancy creamery, and the tone is firmer; others steady....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 14@19c; Western, 15@20½c; do, extra, 20½c; do, June, 14@18½c; State dairy, 10@19c; Western imitation creamery, 13@17c; do, factory, 9@15½c.

CHEESE—A moderate call for the better lots; prices held unchanged....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7½c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A moderate demand and a steadier feeling; some lots held up to 17½c....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 18@18½c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 17¼@18c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 17@17½c; Western, fair to good, 16@16¾c; Western, between Southern, fresh collections, choice, 16½@17c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 16c; refrigerator, choice, 15@15½c; refrigerator, early packed, prime, 14@15c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $2.50@$3.50; limed, Western, prime, 14c.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, plenty, but largely greenings, which are rather urgently offered, dull and weak. Red fruit in good demand and firm. Cranberries have a slight movement at steady prices. Most of the trade in oranges is still filled with the recent free offerings of foreign and defective Californias; fancy fruit held with some confidence, but dull at the moment. Grape fruit scarce and wanted. We quote: Apples, Northern, fancy, red, per bbl, $3@$3.50; do, fancy, green, $2.50@$3; do, Virginia, fancy, winesap, $3@$3.50; do, other Virginia red, $2.50@$3.25; do, Western, Ben Davis, $2.50@$3.25; do, State Baldwin, $2.50@$3; do, greening, $1.75@$2.50; do, up-river, red, $1.75@$2; do, do, green, do, $1.50@$2. Grapes, State, per basket, 9@10c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$10; do, Jersey, $8@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Oranges, Florida, per box, $3@$5; do, California, $1.50@$3.50; grape fruit, Florida, $10; tangerines, California, $10; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 80@75c.

DRIED—The trading in evaporated apples was of about the same general character, and there was no change in values; feeling rather weak. Sun-dried apples are ruling dull, and there is some uncertainty as to prices. Chops, quiet. Buyers are in search of cores and skins, and might pay a little more than we quote. Small fruits working out slowly. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy extra fancy, 7@7½c; do, prime to choice, 5⅞@6¼c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@3⅜c; do, State, 3¼@4c; chops, 1⅝@2c; cores and skins, 1¼@1½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 14½c; cherries, 10@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3½@3⅝c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4½@8c; prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Quail are in lighter supply, and with strong Western advices the feeling is firm, and choice a shade higher. Grouse in light receipts and held firmly, but demand light. Partridges also slow. Venison held about the same, but dull. Rabbits in fair request, and prime lots steady. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near-by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, $1.20@$1.25; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.35; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 60@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, cottontown, 22@25c; do, drawn, 15@20c; do, jacks, 30@40c; venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—There were no fresh arrivals, but with scarcely any demand market is weak and nominally lower, with about seven cars of spring on hand unsold. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8c; chickens, per lb, 7c; roosters, per lb, 5c; turkeys, per lb, 8c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50. DRESSED—A severe rainstorm to-day adds to the natural dullness of the market, as there is no material change in the range of prices. Turkeys were better than other descriptions, in part speculatively to freeze up for late Spring and Summer use, though some call from local trade for current use, and with supplies moderate and stocks cleaning up the feeling is firm. Capons sell slowly, and tone easy. Really choice Western chickens and fowls have a moderate demand, and are held about steady; there is a large accumulation of simply fair to good quality, ranging in sale from 8c down, and simply impossible to clean up. Ducks and geese continue slow, squabs steady. We quote; Turkeys, near-by, 12@14c; do, Western, hens, 13c; do, mixed, hens and toms, 12@12½c; do, young toms, 12c; do, old toms, 10c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 15@16c; do, small and slips, 11@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 8½@9c; do, fair to good, 7@8c; old cocks, 5½@6c; ducks, near-by, 15@16c; do, medium, 10@15c; geese, near-by, 10@12c; do, Western, 7@9c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes easy; demand moderate. Onions about steady for choice; demand light....Potatoes, Maine, $1.05@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 50c@$1.50; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $2@$5.50; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$6; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@75c; eggplant, per bbl, $4@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.75; tomatoes, per carrier, 75c@$2; spinach, per bbl, $2@$4.50; kale, per bbl, $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Business has been dull to-day in all kinds of building materials. Haverstraw shad bricks are worth $6@$6.37½ per 1,000; up-river hard, $8.00@$8.25; Jerseys, $5.50@$5.75; Staten Island, $6@$6.25; pale, $2.50@$3; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelphia front, $21@$22; Trenton front, $20.... Rosendale cement is worth 95c@$1 per bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2.; Belgian Portland, $1.70@$1.90; English Portland, $1.90@$2; German Portland, $2.05@$2.60....Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 90c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, 85c....Laths are worth $1.85@$1.90 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@25c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are not excessive, and with a fair demand market rules steady at about former prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; do, salt, 45@60c. Straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 70@85c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 45@55c; do, wheat, 45c.

HOPS—Market depressed and dull, with prices unchanged...State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Market firm, with trading rather slow....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Demand only moderate and a very slow market....Buenos Ayres, nonacid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy, backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 13@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin quiet at 13.05@13.10c. Copper quiet at 9.75@9.87½c. Lead quiet at 3.02½@3.05c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

TOBACCO—Demand more pronounced, and prices steady. Sales: 125 cases 1894 New-England Havana, 10@16c; 100 cases 1893, Pennsylvania Havana seed, 10½@11c; 100 cases 1893 Pennsylvania seed, 8¾@9¼c; 125 cases 1892 Pennsylvania seed, 9@10c; 200 cases 1893 Zimmers, 11c; 100 cases 1894 do, 11c; 500 bales Havana, 68c@$1.05; 130 bales Sumatra, 62½c@$2 in bond.

WOOL—Holders were not so reserved with their supplies, and offered more freely, while manufacturers bought only moderately on account of the slow trade in goods; prices were firm. Sales: 25,000 lbs burry Texas at 7@8c; 75,000 lbs Texas at 9@13c, 18,000 lbs Territory, 50,000 lbs scoured, 125,000 lbs pulled 60,000 lbs South American, 345,000 lbs Cape, 450,000 lbs China, 350,000 lbs Donski, 275,000 lbs East India, and 125,000 lbs carpet, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand slow and prices easy. Southern regular at 31c; machine-made barrels, 31½c.

RESIN—Market dull and prices steady. Good strained, $1.62½; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—Turpentine nominal, nothing doing. No sales. Resin firm; sales, 200 bbls; B, C, $1; D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.30; G, 135; H, $1.50; I, $1.55; K, $1.75; M, $2.15. No demand for other grades. Prices not quoted.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 24.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard not quoted; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing; sales, 53 bbls. Resin steady at $1.15.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was offered freely, while demand was light at unchanged rates. Engagements to Liverpool, 50,000 bushels grain at 3d. Charters included British steamer, 61,000 quarters grain, North Atlantic ports to picked ports United Kingdom, private terms, February; British steamer, sawn timber, Pensacola to a direct port United Kingdom, 105s; British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, North Atlantic ports to Cork for orders, 3s, May 1-25; British steamer, general cargo, hence to South African ports, private terms, February; Norwegian steamer, 760 tons gross, West India time charter, six months, about $350 per month; Norwegian steamer, 393 tons, West India time charter, one trip, private terms; British ship, (to arrive,) 80,000 cases petroleum, hence to Japan, 16@17c; bark, 3,500 bbls and cases petroleum, Philadelphia to Lisbon, at or about 2s 9d and 13c, respectively; German bark, deals and boards, Pensacola to Altona, 92s 6d; two British ships, (both to arrive,) lumber, Boston to Buenos Ayres, $6; schooner, sugar, Demerara to Delaware Breakwater for orders, 10c; brig, sugar, Demerara to New-York, 10½c, chartered abroad; two British schooners and an American schooner, sugar, Demerara to New-York, 10c, chartered abroad; British schooner, lumber, hence, via Nottingham, N. S., to the Hall and back with logwood, private terms; brig, boards and poplar timber, Savannah to Norfolk, private terms; schooner, ties, Savannah to New-York, private terms; bark, coal, Philadelphia to Key West, $1.35; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Providence, 80c; schooner, coal, Baltimore to New-York, private terms; schooner, coal, Elizabethport to St. John, N. B., 75c; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Gloucester, 80c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Until the last hour to-day trading in wheat displayed no features of particular interest, but during the final sixty minutes there was enough excitement to compensate for all the previous dullness and inactivity. It was not quite clear what the reason for the sudden burst of strength was. The shorts did not bother to find out, as it took all their time to keep pace with the climbing prices. Vague rumors of war in connection with the reported Russo-Turkish alliance were cited as the basis for the advance, but reports of forty loads sold at the seaboard for export evidently induced much buying. The tone of the market before the flurry took place was irregular, several unimportant advances and declines taking place. Higher Liverpool cables contributed to the firmness, and a disposition to realize carried prices lower. The stocks of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth were estimated at 500,000 bushels less than a week ago, which would presage a heavy decrease in the visible supply on Monday. Receipts at Chicago were 88 cars, and the Northwest had 356 cars. Local inspections from store amounted to 14,530 bushels, and export clearances, partly for two days, aggregated 398,740 bushels. Closing Continental cables were irregular. A feature of to-day's market was the coming together of the prices of May and July, elevator concerns selling the latter. May

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dull Speculation Attended by Advancing Prices.

FOREIGN AND LOCAL SHORTS COVER

Lull in War News Except in the Produce Markets—The Outcome of the Coal Presidents' Meeting—Railroad Earnings.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The stock market to-day was firm, and closed at the best prices. London bought a limited number of specialties in the first hour, and by so doing imparted tone to the general list. Great dullness prevailed between 11 and 2 o'clock, during which stocks held well. In the last hour local bears became alarmed and covered contracts freely, with the natural result of advancing prices upon themselves.

The news of the day was favorable. There was no confirmation of the Russo-Turkish story published yesterday, except in the produce markets of Chicago, where wheat was advanced 2 cents a bushel on a rumor that the British flying squadron had been ordered to the Mediterranean. At the same time it is noteworthy that British consols sold at the top price of recent months. St. Paul's earnings for the third week in January show an increase of $93,600, somewhat less than had been expected. Other roads also make favorable returns. The Street was disposed to regard the meeting of the anthracite coal Presidents as promising an immediate settlement of the difficulties of the trade, but representative men who were in attendance admit that important concessions have to be made before a satisfactory conclusion can be reached. For instance, the contention of President Harris that Reading must have 21 per cent. of the output is met by the flat refusal of the Presidents of two other companies to assent to any agreement containing such provision. Although a committee was appointed to draft an agreement to be reported next Thursday, the sentiment at the close of the conference it is admitted was by no means hopeful.

Time money was distinctly easier, an incident of no slight import just at present. Rates are no lower, but lenders were more willing to make contracts on mixed collateral. This is a natural result of the movement to this centre, the gain by the banks this week being estimated at about $5,000,000. There were no engagements of gold for export up to the close of business. To-morrow's steamer, however, sails late in the day, and it is possible that a small amount of gold may yet go.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money was easier. Rates were 6 per cent. for 30, 60, 90 days and four months, and 5½@6 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations, 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6@7 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 7@8 per cent., and names of good calibre but less well known, 8@10 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $79,417,852; balances, $4,075,990; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $436,862.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, ⅞@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.17½ for long and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60 premium. Boston—20@25 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$8,038,195
Imports for same period	4,806,884
Net exports	$3,231,811
Net exports to date, 1895	11,667,118
Net exports to date, 1894	780,377
Net exports to date, 1893	6,463,055

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining.....2¼
American Tobacco.....⅞
Baltimore & Ohio.....3
Chicago Gas.....1⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....1¼
Chicago & Northwest.....1¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....1¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....1¼
Delaware & Hudson.....1¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....1
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.....1
Lake Erie & Western.....1½
Lake Shore.....1
Louisville & Nashville.....1⅛
Manhattan Con.....1⅝
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.....4¼
Missouri Pacific.....1½
N. J. Central.....1¼
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.....⅞
Pacific Mail.....⅝
Philadelphia & Reading, 1st in. pd.....⅞
Southern Railway pf.....1½
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....⅛
United States Leather pf.....1⅜
United States Rubber.....⅞
Western Union.....1

There were no declines worth recording.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Alton & T. H. 1st.....1½
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s.....1
Kansas Pacific con., t. r.....1
Missouri, Kan. & T. of T. 5s.....2
Missouri Pacific con.....1
Philadelphia & Reading gen. t. r.....1
Rock Island deb. 5s.....1
St. Paul 1st, I. & D. ext.....2
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s.....1¼

DECLINED.

Ann Arbor 1st.....1
Col., H. v. & Tol. 5s.....1½

Government bonds were fairly steady. The sales were $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108; $8,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at $110, and $500 do, at 109½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	
4s, r., 1907	108	109
4s, c., 1907	108½	110½
4s, r., 1925	113	115
4s, c., 1925	114	116
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $5,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 6.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York this week were valued at $3,911,517, against $3,031,983 last week, and $2,990,998 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $3,697,389, against $3,139,288 last week and $3,330,125 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16	16½	10
American Cotton Oil pf	62¾	65	62¾	65	63	65	65
American Express	110	110	110	110	110	112½	199
*American Sugar Refineries	103⅝	105¼	103	105¼	105⅛	105¼	27,203
*American Sugar Refs. pf	98	98	98	98	98	98¼	553
American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	..	93	3
American Tobacco	76	76¾	74¾	76⅝	76⅝	76¾	30,576
Ann Arbor pf	26	26	26	26	23	26	116
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	941
Baltimore & Ohio	41¾	42	41¼	42	41½	42	300
Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	49	49¼	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	300
Chicago Gas, t r	64⅝	66	64⅜	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞	4,222
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74⅝	75⅞	74⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅞	4,010
Chicago & Northwestern	98¼	99¼	98¼	99¼	99	99¼	2,035
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68¾	69¾	68⅞	69¾	69⅜	69⅝	18,449
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	126⅜	126¾	310
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	66⅞	66⅞	65⅞	65⅝	66¼	66⅜	4,852
Ceve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34½	35½	34½	35½	35⅜	35½	1,010
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	3¼	3⅝	400
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	27½	27	27½	27	28½	250
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	18½	18¼	18½	18½	18	18½	100
Delaware & Hudson	126	127	125½	126¼	126	126½	705
Denver & Rio Grande pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	44	45	225
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	15⅞	16	15¾	16	15⅞	16⅛	900
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	93	93	93	93	93	94	100
General Electric	26¼	26⅝	25⅞	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	3,205
Illinois Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	95½	97½	25
Illinois Steel Company	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	62	65	100
Iowa Central pf	29	29	28½	28½	29¼	30¼	35
Lake Erie & Western	19¾	20½	19¾	20½	20½	21	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	71¾	72	100
Lake Shore	143⅞	144¾	143	144¾	144½	145	1,080
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	18⅞	19½	25
Louisville & Nashville	44¾	45⅞	44¾	45⅝	45½	45⅝	3,752
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝	500
Manhattan Consolidated	102½	103⅞	102⅝	103⅝	103¾	103½	5,985
*Metropolitan Traction	104	104	104	104	103	105	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	43	43	43	43	43½	44	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	25	25½	25	25⅜	25½	25⅝	430
Missouri Pacific	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25	25⅛	3,100
*National Lead Company	23⅜	24	23⅜	24	24	25	420
New-Jersey Central	99½	100½	99½	100¼	100¼	100⅜	1,000
New-York Central	97	97⅛	96¾	96⅞	96⅝	97⅛	40
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	15⅜	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15½	1,640
New-York, Sus. & Western	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10	50
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	25	26½	25	26⅛	26	26¼	1,800
North American	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	5	200
Northern Pacific pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅜	520
Pacific Mail	25¾	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	26	26¼	800
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	9¾	10½	9¾	10½	10½	10⅝	7,120
Pullman Palace Car Co.	152	152	152	153	153	155	10
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	10½	11	10½	10⅝	11	11¼	820
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110	110	110	110	109	114	201
Southern Pacific	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	19¾	20½	300
Southern Railway	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	1,650
Southern Railway pf	27¼	27⅝	27	27⅝	27⅝	28	2,104
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27	27⅝	27	27⅝	27⅝	28	1,375
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	7⅝	8	20
Union Pacific	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	4	5
Union Pacific, t. r.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	20
U. S Cordage, t. r.	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	405
U. S. Cordage pf	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	11	105
U. S. Cordage gtd	21	21	21	21	20¼	22	100
United States Express	38	38½	38	38½	38	42½	114
*United States Leather	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	9½	200
*United States Leather pf	62	63¼	62	63⅛	63¼	63½	2,500
United States Rubber	27	27⅞	27	27⅞	27	27½	200
Wabash pf	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	600
Western Union Telegraph	83	83⅜	82⅞	83⅜	83⅜	83¾	7,001
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅜	11⅝	11	11⅜	11⅜	11½	4,800

Total sales.....158,091
*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.10	.10	.10	.10	..	..	100
Standard	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	..	..	200
Total sales							300

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000.....68
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co Certfs
5,000@3.....73⅞
1,000.....73½
15,000.....73⅞
Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued
15,000.....76¼
3,000.....76½
Atch, Top & S Fé Adjustment 4s When Issued
2,000.....45
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts
1st Installment Paid
1,000.....23¼
1,000.....23⅜
5,000.....23
B'way & Seventh Ave 1st Cons 5s
1,000.....113½
Bur, C Rap & N 1st
2,000.....105
1,000.....105¼
1,000.....105
Canada So 1st Gtd
2,000.....106⅞
Central Pac 6s, 1897
1,000.....100½
Ches & O Gen 4½s
11,000.....74
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s
5,000.....94
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s
9,000.....116
5,000s3.....116
Chi, Bur & Quincy Denver Div 4s
1,000.....95
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s
5,000.....100
Chicago & Erie 1st
11,000.....108
Chicago & Erie Inc
8,000.....23½
Chi & N W S F 5s
1,000.....108
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s Registered
5,000.....101⅜
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
4,000.....94
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s
1,000.....95½
Cin & Springfield 1st Gtd by Lake Shore
1,000.....111½
C, St P, M & O Cons
1,000.....124⅜
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs
3,000.....21½
1,000.....21½
Duluth & Man 1st Trust Receipts
1,000.....72
Col, H Val & Tol 5s
1,000.....87
Denver & Rio Gde 4s
7,000.....87⅜
5,000.....87¼
4,000.....87¾
6,000.....88
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
3,000.....105
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
2,000.....107
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s
1,000.....99⅞
1,000.....100
Erie 5th Ext Gld 4s
1,000.....101⅜
Evansville & T H 1st
1,000.....108½
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
1,000.....86½
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
10,000.....69½
Illinois Central 3½s
3,000.....99⅞
Kan Pac 6s, 1896
3,000.....103
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Assented Trust Co Certfs
Ex Matured Coupons
6,000.....94
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs
5,000.....70½
5,000.....71
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
1,000.....88
Laclede Gas L Co of St Louis 1st 5s
6,000.....95
L S & M So 1st Coup
20,000s3.....112
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st
6,000.....111¼
Long Island Con 5s
2,000.....118½
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s
3,000.....75⅝
Mich Cent Cons 7s
1,000.....118
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Mo River 5s
3,000.....105
I & D Ext
1,000.....128
Southwestern Div
4,000s15F.....114
Southern Minn Div
5,000.....114½
Mil & St Paul 1st Terminal 5s
5,000s3.....111
2,000.....111
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
31,000.....83
2,000.....82¾
25,000.....83
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
2,000.....58½
Mo, Kan & East 1st
4,000.....86
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
5,000.....77
Mo Pacific 1st Con 6s
1,000.....97
N Y Central 1st Coup
4,000c.....119
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
2,000.....103½
N Y, Lake Erie & W New 2d Consol
J P M & Co or D M & Co Stamped Ctfs
14,000.....70½
N Y, N H & H 4s Con Deb Certfs
2,000.....85⅝
1,000.....186
Small Bonds
500.....135⅜
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s
2,000.....89
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s
1,000.....99
North Pac 1st Reg
10,000.....114
North Pac 2d Coupon
1,000.....100½
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts
2,000.....28
Northn Ry of Cal 5s
9,000.....93¼
Ohio & Miss Cons
2,000.....103½
Ohio Southern 1st
8,000.....88
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s Trust Co Certfs
10,000.....91
Oregon Short Line 6s
4,000.....105
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000.....75
People's G & C. Chi 1st Cons 6s
1,000.....99¼
Peoria & Eastern Inc
5,000.....20
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs
32,000.....76¼
5,000.....76⅜
1,000.....76¼
1,000.....76⅜
1,000.....76½
1,000.....76½
9,000.....76¾
30,000.....76⅝
70,000.....77
Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd
5,000.....87¼
2,000.....87⅜
5,000.....88
5,000.....88¾
10,000.....89
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs
1st Installment Paid
25,000.....28⅝
20,000.....28⅞
80,000.....29
25,000.....29¼
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs
1st Installment Paid
5,000.....16½
35,000.....17
1,000.....17⅛
58,000.....17
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs
1st Installment Paid
10,000.....14
25,000.....14¼
20,000.....14¼
10,000.....14⅞
10,000.....13⅝
2,000.....13⅞
13,000.....14
Phil & Rdg Defd Inc
35,000.....⅞
5,000.....⅞
9,000.....⅞
11,000.....⅞
10,000.....⅞
10,000.....1
St L A & T H 1st 5s
3,000.....103¼
2,000.....103¾
St L & Iron Mt 1st Ext 5s
1,000.....102
St L Southwestn 1st
5,000.....71
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000.....90
Tex & N O Cons 5s
10,000.....93½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
2,000.....85
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
29,000.....19½
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
1,000.....106
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st
1,000.....71
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
2,000.....92¼
Wabash R R 1st
6,000.....104
Wabash 2d 5s
4,000.....75
Wabash Deb, Ser B
5,000.....23¾
5,000.....23
West Shore Gtd 4s
3,000.....105
Registered
500.....104
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
11,000.....39¾

Total sales.....$1,144,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	146	150	Mexican National certificates	1⅛	1⅜
Alb. & Sus	170	180	Michigan Central	94	96
Alton & T. H	59	70	Minn. & St. Louis	19	19½
American Coal	105	125	M. & St. L. 1st pf	74	77
Ann Arbor	9½	10	Minn. Iron	62	63
American Tobacco pf	100	..	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11	11¼
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss	22½	23	Mobile & Ohio	22¾	24
Atlantic & Pacific	½	⅝	N., C. & St. L	65	85
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7	National Lead pf	83¼	86
*Bay State Gas	19	24	National Linseed Oil	18	19¼
B. & Southern Illinois pf	104	140	National Starch	4	6
Boston Air Line pf	104	106	National Starch 1st pf	40	60
Brunswick Company	½	1	National Starch 2d pf	11	22
Buffalo, R. & P	10½	20	New Cent. C	5	7½
Buff., R. & P. pf	..	55	New-England	45	47
Canadian Pacific	54	55½	N. Y. & N. H	180	182
Cedar F. & M.	..	10	N. Y., C. & St. L	13½	15
Central Pacific	14⅜	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	75	80
Chicago & Alton	153	159	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	29
Chi. & E. Illinois	43¾	44	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	24½	25½
Chi. & E. Illinois pf	95	100	N. Y. Ont. & West	13⅜	14
C. & N. W. pf	144¾	146	Norfolk Southern	56	68
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	85	95	Norfolk & Western	1⅜	2
Cleveland, L. & W. pf	47	52	Norfolk & Western pf	7¼	8¼
Cleve. & Pitts	158	..	Northern Pacific	3⅛	3¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	100	Ohio Southern	5	15
Col. & H. Coal	..	1¾	Ontario Mining	10½	11½
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	58	65	Oregon Imp. t. r	2⅞	4
Commercial Cable	153	155	Ore. R. & N. Co	12	25
Consolidated Coal	30	34	Ore. S. L. & U. N	5	8
Consolidated Gas Co	145	147½	Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Del., Lack. & West	160	163	Peoria & Eastern	4	..
Denver & Rio Grande	12½	..	Peo., D. & E	3	3½
D. M. & Ft. D	7	9	P., C., C. & St. L	15	16
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	52	53
*D., S. S. & A	5¼	6	P., F. W. & C	160	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10	12	Quicksilver	1½	2
Erie Tel. & Tel	60	61	Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Evansville & Terra Haute	25½	30	Rens. & Sar	178	182
Evansville & Terra Haute pf.	40	55	R., W. & O	116	118
Great Northern pf	110	114	St. Louis S. W	5	5¼
Homestake	28	..	St. J. & G. I	⅛	½
H. & Texas	1½	2½	St. Paul & Duluth	22	28
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½	St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	90
Iowa Central	8	8½	St. Paul & Omaha	36⅛	36¼
K. & D. M	2	4	St. Paul & Omaha pf	121	124
K. & D. M. pf	17½	20	Silver bullion certificates	67⅛	67⅜
King. & Pem	3	10	Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
Laclede Gas	20	20½	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	65	75
Laclede Gas pf	78	80	U. P., D. & G	3	3½
Long Island	81½	85	United States Rubber pf	85	87½
L., N. A. & C. pf	18	19	Wabash	6	6⅞
L., St. L. & T	..	3	Wells-Fargo Express	95	100
Manhattan Beach	7	10	*Western Union Beef	7½	8
Maryland Coal pf	45	60	W. & L. E. pf	35¾	37

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	103⅝	105½	103	105½	18,200
Am. Tobacco	75¼	76⅞	74⅜	76⅜	18,850
A., T. & S. F.	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅝	60
Chicago Gas	64⅝	65⅞	64⅝	65⅝	1,030
C., R. I. & P.	65⅞	66¾	65⅞	66⅜	1,860
Ch., B. & Q.	74⅜	75⅞	74⅜	75⅝	3,580
C., M. & St. P.	68⅞	69¾	68⅞	69⅝	8,710
C., H. V. & T.	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	20
Cent. of N. J.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	50
Ches. & Ohio.	15½	15⅞	15½	15¾	20
Total sales					57,970

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r.	73½	73½	73	73	$10,000
Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc.	29	29	29	29	10,000
Total sales					$20,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Barcelona	.05	.05	.05	.05	200
Bodie	.42	.42	.42	.42	100
Leadville	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
Pharmacist	.17	.18	.17	.18	1,400

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
D. & R. G. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	40
Dist. & C. F.	16	16	16	16	80
Gen. Electric	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26¼	30
Louis. & N.	46	45¾	44½	45½	1,400
Manhattan	109⅜	109⅝	108½	109⅜	1,030
Mo. Pacific	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25¼	180
Phil. & Rdg.	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10¼	5,360
Tenn., C. & I.	26⅞	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	50
U. S. L. pf.	62⅞	62⅞	62¾	62¾	50
West. Union.	82⅝	83¾	82⅝	83¾	8,010
Total sales					57,970

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Phil. & Rdg. 3d pf. inc.	14	14¼	14	14¼	17,000
Phil. & Rdg. def. inc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	1,000
Total sales					$18,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Leadville	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000
Pharmacist	.17	.18	.17	.18	1,400

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
G'ld & Globe	.23	.23	.23	.23	400
Gold. Fleece	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	500
Small Hopes	.35	.35	.35	.35	400
Victor	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	500
Total sales					4,600

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	62¾	64⅝	62⅝	64⅜	945,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	91½	..
American Bank Note	41	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	212	216½
American Typefounders'	..	4¼
American Typefounders' pf	..	23
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	..	178
Bank of America	300	315
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	132	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	186	196
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	165½	168
Brooklyn Elevated	14½	16¾
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98½	101
Brooklyn Traction	7½	9½
Brooklyn Traction pf	48½	51½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	104⅜	105½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	76¼	77½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76½	79½
Celluloid Company stock	62	66
Central & South American Tel	120	124
Central Cross-Town	190	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Trust Company	1010	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	..	41
Commercial Cable Co. stock	146	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	74	79
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	101	..
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	..	58
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R	..	94½
*Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	160	165
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	101½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	..
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	196½	199
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	58½	64½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	67	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	76
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84½	87½
Fourth National Bank	180½	..
Gallatin National Bank	300	315
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	103½	106½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	83	86½
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	100
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	100
H. B. Claflin Co	94	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	70	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	98	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	..	3½
†Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	15	20
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104	..
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
†Holland Trust stock	75	85
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	65	67
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	75
International Ocean Telegraph	103	..
Iron Steamboat	..	4½
Iron Steamboat bonds	42	70
Journeay & Burnham	..	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	97	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	186
Lafayette Gas stock	78	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	88
Lawyers' Surety Company	100	105
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., 621 Broadway, Cable Building, Cor. Houston St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1895:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895	$22,622,872.42
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1895	1,027,151.41
Total marine premiums	$3,650,023.83
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895	$2,540,748.83
Losses paid during the same period	$1,218,407.55
Returns of premiums and expenses	$603,415.82

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and City of New-York stock; City banks and other stocks.	$8,059,105.00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,216,500.00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at	1,000,004.90
Premium notes and bills receivable	896,431.88
Cash in bank	202,518.33
Amount	$11,374,560.11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1890 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1895, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

W. H. H. Moore,	Charles H. Marshall,
A. A. Raven.	Charles D. Leverich,
Joseph H. Chapman,	Edward Floyd-Jones,
James Low,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Lawrence Turnure,
William Degroot,	Waldron P. Brown,
William H. Webb,	Anson W. Hard,
Horace Gray,	Isaac Bell,
Christian de Thomsen,	Joseph Agostini,
Charles P. Burdett,	Vernon H. Brown,
Henry E. Hawley,	Leander N. Lovell,
William E. Dodge,	Everett Frazar,
George Bliss,	William B. Boulton,
John L. Riker,	George W. Quintard,
C. A. Hand,	Paul L. Thebaud,
John D. Jewlett,	John B. Woodward,
Gustav Amsinck,	George Coppell.
M. Denton Smith,	

W. H. H. MOORE, President,
A. A. RAVEN, Vice President,
F. A. PARSONS, Second Vice President.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders must deposit their bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1896, with the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York City, so as not to become subject to the penalities the committee will then impose.

Under a clause of the mortgage, all bonds not deposited cannot collect any interest for five (5) years, and will also be deprived of the bonus paid on each bond of two hundred and seventy-five ($275) dollars in preferential dividend stock.

Over three-quarters of the bonds have already been deposited. The Mercantile Trust Company's receipts are listed on the Stock Exchange. Those who have not received the circular of the Reorganization Committee, setting forth fully the plan and the reasons therefor, can obtain the same on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the Committee, Room 218, 1 Broadway.

J. T. GRANGER,
Secretary.

G. M. DODGE,
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
FRANKLIN B. LORD,
HARRY WALTERS,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
} Reorganization Committee.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF

The Mechanical Rubber Co.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars ($13,500) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New-York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before Feb. 5, 1896. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND,
JOHN S. TILNEY,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1896.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,

will pay at its office, February 1st, the Debentures of Series 25, due February 1st, 1896. Also prepay Series 35, due August 1st, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

New-York, January 10, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 20th, 1895, have accepted for the holders of Bonds deposited with it under said Agreement, the provision offered to the Consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company, in the Plan of Reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated October 15th, 1895; and have agreed to become parties thereto and accept the same, subject to the ratification and approval of a majority in interest of the holders of certificates issued under said Agreement, who shall be present or represented at a general meeting; and that a meeting of such certificate holders will be held at Room 54, 7th floor, Equitable Building, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, **ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1896,** at 12 o'clock M. of that day to obtain such ratification and approval.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel, 36 Wall St.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

28 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Mobile, Ala., January 13th, 1896.

NOTICE.

To Holders of Bonds.

City of Mobile Bonds (issue of 1881) numbered 3525, 3691, 3631, 3916, 3803 will be paid, on presentation, by the First National Bank of Mobile on the 1st day of February, 1896, with interest for one month.

Said bonds will cease to bear interest after that date. CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank of Mobile.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29th,
At 12½ o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

80 shs. Gansevoort Bank, N. Y.
20 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
133 shs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
1,000 shs. Standard Metal Tile & Construction Co.
5 shs. Cummings Car Works.
By order of Trustee.
10 shs. Kings County Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co. (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald, Nut Lock Co. (Hypd.)
206 shs. French Mirror Plate Co., N. Y.
$1,000 Knickerbocker Brewing Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$2,000 Knickerbocker Brewing Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1897.
100 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
213 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
96 shs. Long Island Bank, B'klyn.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
25 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co., B'klyn.
$15,000 Central of Georgia R'way 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
10 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R.
25 shs. American Insurance Co.
100 shs. Eagle Fire Insurance Co.
$16,000 Seattle Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. fd. Gold Bds. 1917, June, 1893, Coups on.
$4,000 Green River Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg fd. Gold Bds., 1922, Sept., 1893, Coups on.
3,000 shs. Gold Coin Mines.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank, (Hypd.)
10 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co., (Hypd.)
$4,000 N. J. Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.

Dividends.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the first day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3rd day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3rd day of February next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Depot, New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable at this office on the second day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1895.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 1st, and will be reopened on Tuesday, March 3d, 1896.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 Park Row,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to Feb. 1, proximo.

HENRY C. KREISER,
Secretary.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock-transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of Feb. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1896.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company at New-York, Saturday, January 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon, due February 1, 1896, and will open February 1, 1896, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1896.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 1, 1896.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent, upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, inclusive. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 40 Wall St., Room 48, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 11.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Witte Water Placer Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 58 William Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock noon.

OSGOOD SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 17, 1896.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE OF MEETING TO INCREASE CAPITAL STOCK OF PACIFIC CABLE CO.

We, the undersigned, being a majority of the Directors of the Pacific Cable Company, do hereby give notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at the office of said company, No. 31 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from the present amount thereof, namely, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to the amount of ten million dollars, to consist of one hundred thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars per share.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1896.

JAMES A. SCRYMSER,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
EDMUND L. BAYLIES,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
G. S. BOWDOIN.

PEORIA AND EASTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria and Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—JOHN D. CRIMMINS, plaintiff, against JOHN J. AMORY and MARY S. AMORY, his wife; Martha B. Waters, Jennie R. A. Frederick, Mary F. Miller, Anna D. Amory, Samuel B. Amory, (the second,) Mary E. Headden, and Martha Ann Devoe, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New-York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 21st, 1895.

MORGAN, WHITON & MITCHELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City.

To Martha B. Waters, Jennie R. A. Frederick, Mary F. Miller, Anna D. Amory, Samuel B. Amory, (the second,) defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 7th day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of January, 1896, the said complaint having been filed in said office on the 30th day of December, 1895.—Dated New-York, January 10, 1896.

MORGAN, WHITON, & MITCHELL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office address and office, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. ja11-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—LOUIS HARTWIG and FRED W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against "DAVID" H. PORTER and ARTHUR W. PORTER, the names "David" and "Arthur" being fictitious, the real Christian names unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.—Summons, (copy.)

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 30th, 1895.

CHAS. S. GIFFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 162 Reade Street, New-York City, N. Y.

To the defendants above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New-York, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 7th day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the Court House in said city.—Dated New-York, January 7th, 1896.

CHAS. S. GIFFORD, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
162 Reade Street, New-York City, N. Y.
ja25-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—LOUIS BOCH and DAVID ANDREWS, plaintiffs, against HENRY W. CROUSE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 7th, 1895.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 54 William Street, New-York, N. Y.

To the above-named, defendant, Bartolome Martinez Bossio: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry R. Beekman, one of the Justices of the New-York Supreme Court, dated December 31, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the New-York County Court House, New-York City.—Dated New-York January 2nd, 1896.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 William Street, New-York, N. Y.
ja4-1aw6wS

Surrogate Notices.

MORALES Y XENES, YSABEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YSABEL MORALES Y XENES, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1895. PEDRO R. de FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway. au31-1aw6mS

KEARNY, LUCIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA L. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Vanderpool, Cuming & Goodwin, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896 next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1895. ANNA L. STEPHENS, HARRIET C. SCHENCK, Executrices. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Anna L. Stephens, one of the Executrices, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. s28-1aw6mS

BELL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John P. Bell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Denman & Denman, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. GEORGE BELL, JOHN P. HILLIARD, Executors. DENMAN & DENMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

SEARS, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SEARS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 28 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1895. J. EUGENE SEARS, Administrator, W. L. DICKERSON, Attorney for Administrator, Montgomery, N. Y. jy27-1aw6mS

BYRNES, ANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE BYRNES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, (Room 34,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of August, 1895. MARY J. KISSAM, Executrix. COULTHARD KISSAM, BREWSTER KISSAM, Executors. au10-1aw6mSa

Surrogate Notices.

WELTZ, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henrietta Weltz and William Weltz, send greeting:

Whereas, Peter Vollmer, of the City of New-York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighteenth day of November, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHARLES WELTZ, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja18-1aw6wS.

LOPPIN, ALEXANDER G. OR ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander G. or Alexander Loppin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Vieu, Esq., No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. ALBERT J. LOPPIN, Executor. H. A. VIEU, Attorney for Executor, 317 Broadway, New-York City. n16-1aw6mS

CHRIST, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. CHRIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Brundt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. AMBROSE CHRIST, Executor. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 189 Second Avenue, New-York City. ja11-1aw6mS

CLAYTON, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Martha J. Clayton, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1896. WM. L. SNYDER, LEVI R. COWPERTHWAITE, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New-York. ja25-1aw6mS

KISSAM, GRENVILLE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRENVILLE A. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 170 Broadway, (Room 34,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of August, 1895. MARY J. KISSAM, Executrix. COULTHARD KISSAM, BREWSTER KISSAM, Executors. au10-1aw6mSa

Surrogate Notices.

HUBBELL, ELIZA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Hooker, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. MARTIN D. HUBBELL, Executor. THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Executor, 4 Warren Street, New-York City. ja11-1aw6mS

SCHRENKEISEN, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. SCHRENKEISEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at office of Arthur I. Schrenkeisen, at No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. ARTHUR J. SCHRENKEISEN, FRANK E. SCHRENKEISEN, Administrators. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Admrs., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. ja11-1aw6mS

CHEDSEY, NATHAN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. CHEDSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of H. W. Norton, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of December, 1895. SAMUEL B. GOODALE, H. W. NORTON, Executors. d28-1aw6mS

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capsa, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Haiti, St. Thomas, and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Columbia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Aspinwall, and Costa Rica, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 12 M. PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM	†Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM	†Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM	†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line,	North German Lloyd,
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | Hamburg, Apr. 8, 11 A.M
Normannia, Mch. 26, 11 AM | Victoria, Apr. 28, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6¼ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibralter, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for

WOMEN STUDYING WOMEN

Conclusions Reached by Two Who Had Curiosity and Investigated.

PERHAPS MORE CARELESS THAN MEN

They Certainly Cause a Good Deal of Trouble to Librarians—But So Do the Men in Many Instances.

"Why do women kiss each other?" Why don't women discuss some subject like that? Why don't they talk about something practical?

"I don't belong to one single woman's club, and I would if they only took up such subjects as that."

It was in a restaurant at noon. They were taking luncheon together and at the same time discussing matters of great importance. It had begun with hygiene and dieting and drifted to women's clubs.

The young woman with the piquant nose, doll-baby eyes and impressive manner had given her views with great emphasis.

"Yes," her companion replied, "women's clubs are great bores. I was reading to-day a list of the programmes of the different women's clubs for the week. It really wearied me.

"At one meeting they were going to have papers upon 'Colonization for the Negro,' 'How to Keep the Streets Clean,' 'What is the Best System for Providing Pure Water for a City?' and I can't remember all the others. Now, just imagine listening to all those things in a single afternoon, and from women who don't know anything about them.

"The clubs I like best are those political education leagues. They are more like study clubs. They take up different subjects in sequence. They have one woman to take charge of them and they discuss subjects she has made a business of understanding. Occasionally they have outside speakers, but they are men or women who are peers in the line of thought upon which they speak."

"Yes," said she of the piquant face, "but take my subject for a general one for discussion. That is practical and it is important. If women would only talk about it and live up to the conclusions they draw.

"Why do women kiss each other every time they meet? It isn't because they care so much for each other."

"No," answered her companion, agreeing again, "it is not any pleasure to kiss any one."

"Only when you really wish to," modified the first speaker.

"And then you are never quite sure whether you are going to be kissed or whether you are not going to be kissed, and you always have to be ready, not to seem distant, and it is very trying."

"Well, the way it affects me," said the indiscriminate kissing opponent, "is that I am getting so that I kiss people less and less frequently."

But kissing was not the chief topic of the over-the-luncheon-table discussion of these two anti-club young women, though it was still along the fascinating lines of what to do and not do.

This time it was the young woman whose nose had no claim to piquancy and who was very like most other young women in other respects, who began the subject.

"I have to get some one to take my place at the mission and play for me to-night," she said.

"Get some one for to-night?" said the smaller woman, with an expression of horror. "What do they have to play, and who are you going to get?"

"Oh, they can play anything, and I shall get some one, I don't know whom.

"I suppose it is shiftless, but I have left it this way time and time again. I can't go myself, and I can't leave them without some one to play. There you have it. I must have some one, and so I shall. I have the most sublime confidence that I shall not fail. I must do it. You will hardly believe it, but I have walked up and down the street sometimes when I seemed to have exhausted all my resources just thinking who I could ask. But I always came out all right."

"Well," said the piquant young woman, who did not look at all like a moralist, "how much trouble women give themselves by being shiftless like that. A man would never do such a thing. He would be prepared for the emergency, and save himself an immense amount of nervous energy.

"There is an illustration of such a trait at the Young Woman's Christian Association just now. They are changing their methods in the library. The girls were notified to get their references weeks ago.

"Did they do it? Not a bit. Every girl waited until the last minute, and then had to stand in line and be sent off again for references."

"Is it really a feminine weakness? Let us go and see if it is so general."

"I shall be very glad to answer any questions," said the sweet-voiced little lady behind the librarian's desk at the association rooms.

"Yes; we made a change in our methods this year, and we asked each woman who takes books from the library to get a new reference; that is, a person who volunteers to replace any books lost through the subscriber. We are to require new references now every three years. Heretofore the subscribers have had the reference they entered on, if that was fifteen years ago.

"We posted the notice on the door of the library in the middle of November that the change was to be made the 1st of January. A few of the more observant ones noticed it. We called attention, too, by issuing the reference blanks from the desk."

"But when did the subscribers fully realize that the change had been made?"

"The first day we were open, on Jan. 2. We have about 5,000 readers in the library through the year, and 1,200 had new references before the 1st of January.

"Then the change went into effect and we had to work extra hours to keep up with the work. No one could get a book without a new card. We simplified matters by giving out new cards and the reference blanks, and letting each girl who had not her reference bring it the next time. But you would not say that women were any more careless than men if you knew of the bills we have to send back to regular business houses to be corrected. I think women in business are less careless than men."

The association library is a good place to test the so-called feminine shiftlessness, for all the subscribers are business women. They are not eligible to membership if they are not self-supporting. They have therefore had more or less business training. While the librarian was talking, the patrons of the library were coming in.

"Twenty cents!" she said, as a book and card were brought to her.

"Seven on this, Miss Brown."

"Five, Miss Smith."

"Only five?" said Miss Smith. "I thought it was more."

"Nine and six, Miss Jenks," the librarian goes on.

"I only brought 5 cents," says pretty little Miss Jenks.. "Won't you charge it, please; I will bring the ten next time."

"More feminine carelessness," groaned one of the luncheon table talkers, as over threes squarters of the women who came in brought books more or less overdue. "I wonder how the men will average!"

Just back of the Young Women's Association Building, on Sixteenth Street, is the Mechanics' Library, where both men and women are supplied with books.

"Yes, the women pay one-third more fines on their books than the men," said the head librarian.

"Of course we do not know the reason; whether they have more to occupy their time than the men, or whether they are more careless. They are less logical than the men. If, for instance, they do not understand the fine, they will say there is a mistake in the date.

"We stamp each book with the date of the day it is taken out. The stamp is a mechanical affair, and the book upon which it is stamped is, of course, with the woman who has taken it out. That date is one thing that is sure to be correct. But if a woman thinks there is a mistake, she always credits it to the date.

"For instance, one young woman said one day when her book was dated for Thursday, 'Now I know it couldn't be for Thursday, because I always go shopping on Saturday, and it was the day I went shopping that I came here.'

"I don't mean to say that they always complain when they are fined, for they seldom do, but when they do, they are much more illogical than the men.

"Then another thing I notice is that the women become confused in their numbers more often than men. Each person taking books from the library has a number entered with the name. The women—some of them—get mixed up with these.

"For instance, a woman's number may be 46,348. She will perhaps give it 64,438. She gets all the figures, but she gets them in the wrong place. That is not general, but it is an illustration. The woman, however, take much better care of the books and keep them cleaner.

"I would rather they should have a reputation for daintiness than accuracy, if they can't have both," said the piquant young woman, who was the pink of daintiness herself.

"It is born in men to be more accurate, I think," said the librarian. "They have had the business training. You can't expect women to learn everything in a minute."

There is a very varied class of women which takes books from the Young Women's Christian Association. They range from factory girls and household servants to authors and women cultivated and really intellectual.

To be self-supporting is not now one of the conditions of membership in the Mechanics' Library, but the majority of those who visit it are self-supporting.

"We might as well have had a club discussion for all the good we have done," said the young woman who had acknowledged herself shiftless, as the two left the library. "We women are all pretty much alike. To find what the great body of women would do at any time we need only ask what we ourselves would do under like circumstances."

MINERALS ALONG THE SPEEDWAY

Specimens Brought to Light by the Excavations, and Interesting Because of Rarity and Size.

The finding of a number of specimens of rare minerals in the excavations for the Harlem River Speedway was described in a paper read by E. O. Hovey at the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, Monday evening.

The author of the paper said that recent excavation at One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Fort Washington Avenue had brought to light mineral specimens of more than local interest on account of their rarity or size or both. The minerals occurred in three pockets close together, aggregating eighty feet in length in a vein of coarse pegmatite in mica schist. The strike of the schist was about north thirty degrees east, and its dip eighty-five degrees eastward, and the vein was essentially parallel thereto, with a maximum width of about three feet. The body of the vein was granular gray quartz, feldspar, (orthoclase,) and flaky muscovite, in which were imbedded the specimens which were shown to the members present.

"During the excavation of the roadbed of the new speedway along the Harlem River," Mr. Hovey said, "there were found a great many small xenotimes imbedded in oligoclase, and a few large ones, one of them being the largest ever found on the island up to that time. At this locality the xenotimes were fewer in number, but averaged larger in size, and one exceeded the largest found on the speedway. The last mentioned crystal is 8 millimeters square, and its approximate height is 6 millimeters. It is a simple symmetrical octahedron composed of the unit pyramid. The color is clear yellowish brown, and the crystal is imbedded in granular gray quartz. A second crystal is 5.5 millimeters by 6 millimeters in horizontal dimensions, and has a semi-altitude of 3 millimeters. It is composed of the unit pyramid predominating with the unit prism well developed, and a second pyramid indicated. It is imbedded in feldspar and mica. The third xenotime to be noted is a very perfectly preserved one imbedded so as to show only one set of pyramidal faces. It is 7 millimeters long and 5 millimeters wide, with an apparent semi-altitude of about 3 millimeters, and is surrounded by the three minerals of the vein. The planes of all these crystals are pitted as if by etching.

"Monazite of good quality was found in numerous small crystals and parallel growths. The largest crystal is translucent, clove-brown in color, and very perfect in its development. It is imbedded in quartz and feldspar. The portion exposed measures 13.5 millimeters long and 6.5 millimeters wide; the whole length may be 18 millimeters. The crystal is strongly columnar in habit and is not flattened on the orthodiagonal axis, as is so commonly the case in monazite. A detached group of smaller crystals showing, in addition to the planes just mentioned, the two clinodomes, is 10 millimeters in total height and 6 millimeters in diameter. All the planes are more or less pitted.

"Black tourmaline was abundant in the vein, mostly in small, brilliant crystals, but there were some large ones, of which one is worthy of note. It is 243 millimeters long and 90 millimeters in greatest diameter, the least diameter being 80 millimeters. It is a very simple crystal, showing one termination consisting of the rhombohedra. The body of the crystal is quite round, but on one side it has a small parallel growth, without terminal planes, extending about two-thirds of its length. At 164.5 millimeters from the terminated end a seam of granular gray quartz from 5 to 9 millimeters thick divides the crystal into two portions, but otherwise it is very compact. The matrix is granular gray quartz.

"Other minerals occurring here, in association with those already mentioned, are zircon in small, long, prismatic crystals, dumortierite, torbernite, autunite, apatite, muscovite, and garnet (almandite). The apatite is green in color, abundant, and is sometimes seen in small, perfect crystal penetrating the tourmaline. As further indications of the large scale upon which the minerals crystalized at this locality, it may be mentioned that there were found several very large aggregates of garnets in parallel position, and crystals of muscovite fifteen centimeters and more in longest diameter. The largest garnet is about half of a single crystal, which would measure twenty-three centimeters in axial diameter if it were complete. It is a trapezohedron with the dodecahedral planes well developed. The dumortierite occurs not only in the feldspar, but also as long filiform inclusions in the muscovite, singly and radiating from centres."

Prof. J. J. Stevenson read a paper on "The Cerillos Coal Fields Near Santa Fé, N. M.," which, he said, showed a remarkable instance of the metamorphism of the coal deposits by the action of trap dikes. These coal fields are situated about twenty-five or thirty miles distant from Santa Fé, near the village of Madrid. They are one and a half miles wide, and about four miles long, on the side of the Ortez Mountain. There is an upper bed of coal, which is anthracite in one part; next, there is a section of bituminous, and then, again, the coal turns to anthracite. Below this bed is a plane of bituminous coal, running the whole length of the upper bed, and below this again is another bed, which shows the same variations as are found in the upper bed. In some places natural coke is found. The metamorphism of the coal beds was evidently due to the trap dikes, but how the changes were accomplished is a puzzle to geologists.

Dr. W. D. Mathew read a paper on "The Metamorphism of Triassic Coals by Diabase Dikes," as observed by him in a coal mine at Egypt, N. C., and Prof. J. F. Kemp gave a short lecture on the "Petrography and Distribution of Trap Dikes in the region of Lake Champlain," illustrating his remarks by stereopticon views.

Fires from Electric Wires.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The annual report of the Baltimore Association of Fire Underwriters discusses the overhead wire question. Mr. A. B. James, Electrical Inspector of the association, says in the report: "There have been twenty-one fires in Baltimore from electricity during the year, six of which were caused by converters burning out, two from electric cars on the street, caused by loose contact with controller, and thirteen by wires coming in contact outside with copings, awning frames and skylights. One serious fire was charged to crossed wires, but it was impossible to ascertain that this was the cause."

Chairman William R. Barry of the Schedule-Rating Committee says: "Many fires, the origin of which could not be positively ascertained, we may with reasonable assurance place to electric wires. We cannot expect this condition of affairs to improve so long as the present form of overhead electric wires is permitted by our City Government. Indeed, with the increased voltage of electricity necessitated by the increasing demand for its use for illumination or power, and the delay and embarrassment occasioned the Fire Department upon reaching the fire ground, as well as the natural hesitancy of the firemen in having to contend with such a treacherous and deadly foe, all lead to the conviction that without a radical change in the system of conveying electricity we may expect more fires and greater losses from this source."

A Woman Pastor Resigns.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Rev. Augusta Chapin, D. D., pastor of the First Universalist Church of Omaha, Neb., and said to be the only woman Doctor of Divinity in the world, has resigned her pastorate, and will spend the next year in Europe in study and travel. She is well known in Chicago, as she took a leading part in the woman's work in the World's Fair, and is a University Extension lecturer of National repute. She is a graduate of Lombard University at Bloomington, Ill. She has been in Omaha two years, and has taken a leading part in all reform movements.

SMALL MILLERS SUFFER

Action of the Pennsylvania Committee Declared Unfair.

NO REASON FOR PAYING THE $100

Members of the Association Criticise the Action of the Officers Who Made the Unfortunate Recommendation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—The interest which has been aroused throughout the State of Pennsylvania and in certain parts of New-York over the attempts of the Keiper Brothers of Lancaster to secure money on the Brua patent, has heightened rather than waned, and the publication of a recent article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES concerning the case has been an interesting and important side-light on the matter. On the floor of the Produce Exchange in this city there has been no end of discussion among the millers who are members of the Exchange.

One of the phases of the case, which is attracting as much attention as any other, is that developed in the formal recommendation of a committee of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association in regard to the Brua patent. There is a queer and interesting chapter of this story with this recommendation as its central figure.

The Keipers, it is alleged, began sending out copies of this recommendation in the late Autumn of 1895. However this may be, the recommendation was remarkably in their favor, and it could have been used by them to most excellent advantage. This recommendation was directed to the members of the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association who had joined the association since the date of its legal incorporation, Jan. 7, 1895.

It set forth that it would be better for the members thus joining to settle with the Keipers for $100 each. The old members of he association, some 210 in number, had already "settled" with the Keipers, the settlement consisting in receiving licenses from the Keipers free of all cost.

While it is no doubt the case that the members of this powerful State association settled in this manner merely from prudential, or it may be, in a certain sense, selfish reasons, yet there is no question that these members would never have so settled had they known that this settlement was going to be used as a club to compel poor millers outside of the association to put up money for their licenses.

The matter was brought up at a meeting of some of the officials of the State association late in the Autumn, and it was left to a sub-committee, consisting of Asher Miner, Wilkesbarre, President of the State association; Cyrus Hoffman, Lewisburg, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Landis Levan, Lancaster, Treasurer of the association. The committee prepared the following circular recommendation and sent it out under the authority of the State association to the forty-one new members:

PENNSYLVANIA MILLERS' STATE ASSOCIATION,
(Incorporated Jan. 7, 1895.)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
227 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia.

The committee elected by the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association to meet the Messrs. Keiper, to arrange settlement for their members who were not members at the time settlement was made, having conferred with the Messrs. Keiper for the above purpose, would recommend that you had better settle on the terms proposed by the owners of the patent, to pay $100, believing that it will be to your interest to do so.

CYRUS HOFFA,
ASHER MINER,
LANDIS LEVAN.

W. H. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

There seems to be no question, at any point, as to the reliability and the high standing of these three men. They take the highest rank as to personal and business integrity. There could be no possible collusion between them and the Keipers. Unquestionably, they must have been led to believe that the suit which was settled, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was a final adjudication by the court and the patent a valid one.

But their action in recommending that all new members of the association pay $100 each, while all the old members went free, was certainly a very peculiar one, and while done, no doubt, with the most honest of motives, has yet proved of great damage to the millers of the State who are outside the association.

Granted that a sub-committee of the strongest association in the State and one of the strongest milling associations in the world has seen fit to recommend that all its new members pay $100 to satisfy a claim like this, there was precious little left for a small miller to do but to pay.

The milling paper in Minneapolis, to which reference was made, sent out a letter to the members of the committee asking them, in rather pointed language, what they meant by signing such a recommendation. It is understood that this paper is going to publish the replies to the letters received. It will be of interest to give the pith of these letters, which THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been able to secure in advance. They have an interesting bearing upon this recommendation. President Miner had this to say:

After the recent settlement in court of the case of Keiper vs. Miller, by which the defendant, after spending a large amount of time and money in fighting the case, admitted the validity of the patent, a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Millers' State Association was called to take some action by which the members not already protected could be saved from paying a large fee to the Keipers for a license, or the expense and annoyance of a lawsuit. This meeting was attended by every member of the Board and both Vice-Presidents, and resulted in the appointment of the committee, with power to act in effecting a settlement. After meeting the Keipers the committee instructed the secretary to send out the circular to the members affected.

You must remember, in considering this matter, that millers' associations are formed for advantages of their members first, and that the interests of the trade at large are a secondary consideration, and that those who remain outside, refusing to contribute to the support of the association, have no right to complain when an association declines to fight their battles for them.

It is possible that the action of the committee in this case was a mistaken one, but I believe that when, at the next annual meeting of the association, the report of the Board of Directors is read, and this entire transaction, as well as the motives that prompted the committee are laid bare, the convention will indorse our action, for it was taken without the slightest desire on our part to assist the Keipers, in any way, and we believed at the time, and still think, that the recommendation made was for the best interests of those affected, and of the entire association, to whom only we are accountable.

Meanwhile, I am unable to offer any further explanation of the matter, even if I desired to do so; but if the Board of Directors is severely and unjustly criticised on account of this circular, we will be content to rest quiet, feeling sure that the members of our association, with whom the members of our board have been intimately and pleasantly connected for so many years, will continue to give us their confidence, and that time will surely justify all that has been done, and will also show conclusively that we are not "in league with the Keipers" for the purpose of extorting money from the milling public."

Mr. Hoffa disclaimed any intention of aiding the Keipers. He maintained that it was yet his opinion that no miller could afford to litigate with the Keipers. He wrote under date of Dec. 12, 1895, maintaining, at that date, what probably he would not care to maintain after fuller information on the subject, that the Keipers are so situated that not even ten or more millers could afford to fight them. The expense would be heavy, he maintained, the result doubtful, the witnesses scattered, and patent lawyers "expensive luxuries." All this, in the light of the facts as now developed, shows how honestly but how certainly a man's judgment may be biased.

Mr. Levan, the Treasurer, made no direct reply to the inquiry, but admitted that the recommendation was authorized by the committee.

It will be of interest to indicate the opinion of some of the leading members of the Produce Exchange of this city, who are members of the Pennsylvania association and who received their licenses, in common with all the other old members, for nothing.

Nathan Sellers of the Milbourne Mills Company of Philadelphia is Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State association and one of its most prominent members. He was interviewed on the floor of the Produce Exchange and spoke with freedom. He said the same lawyer who has figured in the suits in other places, Jerome Carty, made a demand upon him for a conference in order that the firm Mr. Sellers is associated with might be given an opportunity to settle for a license for the Brua patent of Mr. Feiders said he told Carty he had nothing to settle with him, as the Milbourne Mills Company was an original State association member, whereupon Mr. Carty apologisingly withdrew.

Mr. Sellers expressed regret that the association should be used as a club to compel small millers to yield to the demands of the Keipers. He maintained that the association had no intention of playing into the hands of the Keipers in the least possible degree, but that, from a purely business standpoint, it was thought best to accept the licenses from the Keipers and thereby have no further difficulty over the matter.

"I am more sorry than I can tell you," he concluded, "that the situation is as it is, and I want to do anything in my power to set the Pennsylvania State Millers' Association right before the public. I assure you the association does not intend to be used as a bludgeon to compel small, or large, millers in any part of the United States to pay money to parties whose claims should be thoroughly investigated and substantiated before any payment is made."

E. K. Freed of North Wales, Penn., a member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania association, said that the Keipers originally demanded $25 from the members of the State association for licenses to use the Brua patent, but, on refusal, the Keipers settled for nothing and gave all the old members licenses for nothing.

Mr. Freed expressed regret also that the action of the State association was being put to the uses it is to compel millers outside of it to pay money. He thought the action of the committee in recommending the payment of $100 by all the new members of the association was explainable on the ground that the members of the committee thought the decision in the courts in the Miller case was a decision sustaining the validity of the Brua patent and not a mere consent decree in no way affecting the patent itself.

C. K. Hannan, Secretary and Manager of the Pennsylvania Milling and Export Company, including a large number of mills belonging under the one head, put the matter in compact form.

"The reason the Pennsylvania Millers' Association settled," he said, "is because they are a set of moral cowards. It was an act unworthy of our association."

Joseph Bosler, of the Cheltenham Mills, at Ogontz, Penn., a member of the Produce Exchange and also of the State association, said he received his license to use the Brua patent without paying a cent for it. Nor, so far as he knew, did any member of the Pennsylvania association ever pay one cent to the Keipers for a license. He protested that it was all wrong to do this; it amounted, in essence, to compromising with a wrong.

These expressions will indicate the general tenor of the opinions of the leading members of the Pennsylvania State Association. It may seem almost incredible that members should accept these licenses for nothing, but it was probably considered a good stroke of business to be rid of a troublesome patent claim, even if the claim was not worth the paper it might be demanded on.

The action of the National Millers' Association is in line with that of the Pennsylvania association. The members of the National association accepted licenses from the Keipers to use the Brua patent without paying anything therefor.

It cost the National association nothing, but it would be difficult to estimate how much this has cost the poor millers of the Eastern States, who felt that it was idle for them to contest a claim when such an association as the National association had been obliged to settle with the Keipers.

If the claim had been valid, the members of the National association would have been obliged to contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars to the Keipers, for there would have been an enormous sum in royalties due them from the many great mills represented in the National body. Instead of this, the Keipers licensed all the members of the National association for nothing. It can be seen at a glance, however, how powerful a leverage was thus secured by the Keipers.

It is believed in this city that the amount of money which the Keipers have been receiving has been cut down to practically nothing since the publication of their methods has been made.

THE SOUTHERN FARMER ALL RIGHT

Burdened with Less Debt than at Any Time Since the War.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—A local magazine publishes reports from over 500 correspondents in all parts of the South as to the financial condition of farmers. These reports show that Southern farmers as a class are less burdened with debt than they have been at any previous time since the war, that they are now more and more every year producing at home their own provisions and becoming less and less dependent upon the West for corn, flour, pork, hay, and like supplies; that, growing these things themselves, they are saving the enormous profits on them formerly paid to supply merchants, and that, living thus on their own resources, they can count largely as profit whatever they may receive for such cotton as they grow.

While as a rule there is little money in circulation, the farmers are living better than ever before, in spite of hard times, and because of a wider and wiser utilization of natural resources and capabilities. It is shown, however, that in some sections the proceeds from the sale of cotton and the surplus of other crops have been more than enough to pay up back debts, and that farmers, besides buying such needed supplies as cannot be raised, are improving their farms, buying new furniture, vehicles, farm implements, &c., and in some cases are lending and investing money.

The reports as a whole demonstrate that the Southern farmer is potentially much better prepared to make a living than his Northern brother.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT SOLD OUT

Household Effects Disposed of at Auction in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The household effects of John I. Davenport were sold at auction yesterday to satisfy a judgment for back rent. Most of the goods were purchased by second-hand dealers.

From 50 to 100 lots and pieces were sold. One was an elegant fileholder.

"Without the contents, mind you," said the auctioneer. "If you find anything in the pigeonholes you will please return it to us." It was knocked down for $40. A handsome cherry bookcase came next, and it went for $14.

Then a couple of filecases went to a second-hand dealer for $1.

"The key we haven't got," called the auctioneer, pointing to a splendid ash roll-top desk which has held the papers that were to make political events in Gotham.

"If you think it you'll have to open it yourself. Sold subject to same agreement as fileholder. Anything you find in it must be returned. You can't buy it new for less than $75. What do I hear—$25? Come, now; start it up! Anything!" The desk went for $45.

A little rifle, without brand to show the make, sold for $1.60, and a cherry bookcase went to a dealer for $20.

There was a gaudily painted drum, marked "U. S. Infantry," which had been an office ornament, with a fine lamp shade on top, a Japanese screen or two, a lounge, some chairs, &c., gilt, silk, and fine wood, all being sold.

City College Alumni Dinner.

The Alumni Association of the College of the City of New-York will hold its annual reunion and dinner to-night at the Hotel Savoy. About 150 members are expected to be present. Among the invited guests are Mayor Strong, Robert Maclay, President of the Board of Trustees; President Webb, and the Faculty of the college.

The toasts of the evining will be as follows; "Historical Associations of the New Site," by Prof. H. P. Johnston; "The Young Idea," by William J. O'Shea, '87; "The Traditions of Our Alma Mater," by Ferdinand Shack, '74; "Our Place Among Colleges," by Louis Hicks, '85; "Demand and Supply," by Hanford Crawford, '75; "Ichthyosarius Academicus Muralis," by Julius M. Mayer, '84. There will also be a recitation, "High Tide at Gettysburg," by Prof. Charles Roberts, '62, and singing by J. H. McKinley and Emil Senger. Prof. A. Werner is Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

New Good Government Club.

The New Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District was formally organized Thursday evening, when a constitution was adopted, and the following Trustees elected: Henry E. Cobb, Lester W. Clark, John C. Coleman, Frank H. Dodd, Arthur H. Ely, Franklin H. Giddings, Percival Knauth, Henry R. Kunhardt, Antonio Knauth, Lewis C. King, H. B. Laidlaw, A. A. Levi, P. J. Mosenthal, J. H. C. Nevius, George Haven Putnam, E. H. Porter, M. D.; Joseph M. Price, Julius Sachs, A. Shiland, Jr.; A. W. Watson, A. Whitman.

The occasion for the formation of the new club is the new apportionment, which leaves the new Nineteenth District between the districts occupied by Clubs B and C. Members of these clubs have come together to make up the new club, J. M. Price, of 101 West Eighty-fifth Street, is Secretary of the club.

VERDICT AGAINST P. J. DWYER

A Sheriff's Jury Awards David Gideon, the Turfman, $15,000 Damages in His Suit for Slander.

The suit brought by David Gideon, the racing man, against Philip J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, for $50,000 for slander, was finally brought before a Sheriff's jury last evening to assess damages.

Mr. Dwyer failed to put in an answer to the complaint, which charges that he uttered, on June 30, 1894, in a talk between himself and Gideon over the result of the Banquet-Ramapo dead-heat race, the following words: "You are no sportsman. You were ruled off the track at Nashville for fraudulent practices there, and had to leave the town."

Mr. Dwyer demurred to the complaint, saying that the words were not actionable in themselves, and that they constituted no cause of action. Justice Barrett overruled the demurrer, and the General Term upheld the decision. Judgment was then given in the Supreme Court to have the matter given to a Sheriff's jury to assess damages.

Otto Horwitz opened the case for the plaintiff, outlining the cause of action. Contrary to the usual rule, the defendant appeared by counsel on the question of what damages should be given.

Mr. Gideon was examined and told of his career and successes on the turf. On cross-examination by Senator McCarren, counsel for Dwyer, he admitted that he did not know how he had been hurt in his business by Mr. Dwyer's remarks, but said that he might have been. He also admitted that since the utterance of the words by Mr. Dwyer, he had sold horses at large prices, on some of which he made profit, and on some of which he lost.

That closed the case for the plaintiff, and James Galway, the owner of the Preakness Stables, was called as the first witness for the defense. He said he was a charter member of The Jockey Club. He said that he had heard of the words attributed to Mr. Dwyer, but he paid no attention to the matter. He admitted to Mr. Horwitz that the words contained serious charges, if true.

John Hunter, also of The Jockey Club, said that none of Gideon's entries had ever been refused, and that he had the same high opinion of the plaintiff that he always had. "A man who won two Futurities since, could not have been much injured on the turf," he said.

Mr. Dwyer was not allowed to testify as to whether he had used the words attributed to him, but he made the statement that he has only the kindest feelings for Mr. Gideon, and said that his standing on the turf is better now than it had ever been.

The jury was out ten minutes, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, Mr. Gideon, for $15,000.

An appeal will now be taken to the Court of Appeals.

MRS. ZAGAT'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Her Husband Says She Was Not Forced to Marry Him.

An action replete with peculiar features came to trial in the Supreme Court, before Justice Dugro, yesterday, in the suit for an annulment of marriage brought by Bertha Zagat, formerly Miss Bender, against her husband, George Zagat, a young druggist.

When the case was called late Thursday night, the defendant and his attorney, E. S. Mashbir, answered that they were ready. Another matter intervened, and when the case came up the defendant and his counsel were not in court. It appeared then that Zagat, although he made a defense to the action, really did not wish to oppose the annulment, and therefore at the last moment staid away.

The case then developed into an inquest, and the plaintiff, a pretty blonde not yet twenty-one years old, stated that she had been forced into a marriage with the defendant. She stated that she had known him for several years, and that in last September she had been induced to visit a sister of the defendant at Whitestone, L. I.

Zagat, she alleges, visited Whitestone after her arrival and insisted that they be married. She demurred, she alleges, and he locked her in a room, where he kept her prisoner for a week, and threatened her unless she consented to the marriage. Under these threats, she says, she finally consented to the marriage, and a Justice of the Peace was sent for. After the ceremony she declined to live with Zagat. He still kept her a prisoner until she managed to communicate with friends outside, when he released her. She then began this action.

Zagat filed an answer in which he denied all the allegations in the complaint, stating that the marriage was a voluntary act on the part of the plaintiff, and that she was a party to sending for the Justice of the Peace.

A sister of the plaintiff corroborated part of her story. In answer to questions by jurymen she said the plaintiff was locked up only at night, although she was not allowed to leave the house. She escaped after sending a letter to her mother.

The jury announced that it was not satisfied with the testimony, and wanted to hear the other side of the case.

"The defendant has defaulted," said Justice Dugro, "but you are right in wanting to hear all the evidence, and I shall issue a subpoena for Zagat."

Zagat appeared in court yesterday, and was thus placed in the position of being a witness for his wife in a suit that he opposed, and yet did not really wish to oppose. Mr. Mashbir stated that if they placed his client on the stand he would insist on going into a complete history of the case to refute the statements of the plaintiff, and said that it would be shown that the answer was a true history of the case, there never having been any threats or force used.

Thomas McKenna, Justice of Peace of Whitestone, L. I., testified that the plaintiff and defendant had come to his court and asked to be married. He performed the ceremony. He kissed the bride and she seemed very happy.

Wendel Zagat, a brother of the defendant, said he had visited the plaintiff and defendant after the marriage, and the bride seemed very happy.

George Zagat, the defendant, testified that he had been engaged to the plaintiff since Feb. 19, 1894. He showed a letter written by the plaintiff in the Summer of 1894, in which she signed herself "Your loving wife, Bertha." He also stated that he, his wife, and her sister had gone to Whitestone in June, 1895, and lived there until the marriage. He said they were very happy, and would have remained so but for his mother-in-law.

The case then went over until Monday.

BENSON ON THE WITNESS STAND.

He Says He Really Meant to Issue "The American Patriot."

At the continuation in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, of the trial of George S. Benson, who is accused of using the mails for fraudulent purposes in connection with The American Patriot, a magazine which never appeared, Anthony Comstock was recalled to the stand and corrected some of his testimony given on Thursday.

James Snyder, who received a bill of sale for the magazine from Benson on Oct. 23, 1895, testified that no money passed between them.

Frank Fussell testified that he went to Boston as agent for Benson and paid the latter $10 for ten canvassing outfits.

Frederick Weiner, representative of the firm which furnished Benson with the framed pictures of President Lincoln, said that Benson got about 110 pictures, but had said he would require from 10,000 to 20,000 more. He had always paid for what he got.

Edward O'Connell, a Bridgeport (Conn.) canvasser, said that he got sixty-five subscriptions to The American Patriot.

Benson testified in his own defense. He declared that it had been his honest purpose to issue The American Patriot, and he identified agreements he had made with printers, engravers, &c., to that end.

Benson left the stand temporarily to allow Col. Henry H. Adams to testify regarding certain correspondence between himself and Col. Peck regarding Benson's project.

The case will be continued on Monday.

REFEREE G. F. LANGBEIN REBUKED.

His Report in a Foreclosure Suit Set Aside.

A decision was handed down in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday in the referee case of George F. Langbein.

The appeal was from an order by Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, in a suit brought by W. J. Reynolds to foreclose under a mechanic's lien. The order was for the appointment of Langbein as referee. The latter reported in favor of the plaintiff, and the attorney for the defendant moved to set aside the report. The defendant's attorney said that Langbein told him that he intended to decide the case in his favor, and demanded $325.54, which, he said, would be the fees of the stenographer. The proposition did not meet with the approval of the attorney, who said that he did not think he should pay any more than half of the amount specified. He therefore declined to pay the amount demanded.

It was brought out in the trial that the stenographer received $325 from the plaintiff. The stenographer originally appointed by the attorney was discharged, and he appointed the one who was paid.

The decision handed down yesterday was written by Justice Barrett. He reversed the order of Judge Daly, set aside the report of the referee, and vacated the appointment of Langbein. Justice Barrett stated that there was not sufficient evidence of corruption, but that Judge Daly erred in limiting the facts considered, and that it is a settled law of this State that any indiscreet conduct on the part of the referee from which inference of improper motives may be drawn is sufficient to set aside the report. He said that Langbein had discussed the merits of the case with the defendant's attorney in the absence of the plaintiff's attorney, and that such conduct was grossly improper.

In concluding, he said:

Our conclusion is that the referee's action was not only indiscreet, but improper, and that his report cannot be permitted to stand. Few laymen could be brought to believe upon such a state of facts that they had had a fair trial, and the administration of justice would fall into disrepute were the court to sanction indiscretion and improprieties tending to weaken the faith of the lay mind in its purity.

In the appeal, Alexander Thain appeared for the appellant and James Kearney for the respondent.

Central Stamping Company in Court.

Samuel Untermyer moved, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Truax, for the appointment of a receiver for the Central Stamping Company.

The plaintiffs in the suit are James J. Plass and others, representing $90,000 worth of stock of the company. The suit is the outcome of a recent decision by Judge Freedman in a suit by the Attorney General against the company, in which the Court held that the company was assuming to exercise corporate rights which it did not possess and that its existence should be ended.

The stockholders are now alleging that ever since Jan. 1, 1895, the Directors have been carrying on business in violation of law, that they are making injurious contracts, paying themselves large salaries, and doing business at a great loss. It is said that the assets of the company have dwindled from over $1,000,000 in 1892 to half that sum.

Decision was reserved.

Trouble over Henry Elias's Estate.

An application was made yesterday to Justice Truax in the Supreme Court, by counsel for Catharine Elias, William Elias, and Elsa Kroehle, the widow and children of the late Henry Elias, for an injunction to restrain Edward Schweger, one of the trustees under the will of Henry Elias, from voting the majority of the stock of the Henry Elias Brewing Company for himself or from casting any vote until he had submitted his ballot to Mrs. Elias, his co-trustee.

Mrs. Elias alleges that Schweger has not a dollar's worth of interest in the property, and that he has excluded her son and her son-in-law from the business, and sold large quantities of malt of the concern at a considerable profit.

Decision was reserved.

Against Lloyds Insurance Companies.

Deputy Attorney General Richards applied to Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to continue a temporary injunction enjoining the General Lloyds from doing business in this State. The object of the action is to test the legal standing of the 120 Lloyds insurance companies now doing business in this State.

The Lloyds companies doing business were absolved from paying the $200,000 tax made on all companies after Oct. 1, 1892, and it is claimed that the original title of the company was the Montauk Company. Five of the different Lloyds examined by the Attorney General had the same original subscribers.

It was asserted for the company that it is a lawful one, and that the Attorney General's action was illegal.

A New Trial for John O'Connell.

In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday the decision of the lower court was reversed in the case of John O'Connell, an engineer in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who was convicted in the Court of Common Pleas of a misdemeanor in violating the plumbing laws.

It was alleged that O'Connell had done work in the hotel which should have been performed by a properly licensed plumber.

The matter is of great interest to those engaged in the plumbing business, and the fact that O'Connell was allowed a new trial by the Appellate Court will increase the interest of the trade in the case.

Decision for W. M. Dean.

In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday a decision was handed down favoring the appeal of William M. Dean for reinstatement in his position as a Superintendent in the Department of Public Works.

Dean served under Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield and was discharged by him. It was asserted at the time that the position which Mr. Dean occupied was to be abolished. The duties which Mr. Dean performed were immediately afterward done by his chief, Engineer Stephenson Towle.

Appellate Justices Take a Recess.

When the Justices of the Appellate Court concluded hearing the last case on their calendar yesterday afternoon they took a recess to the first Tuesday in February, thus practically ending the January term.

Unless some mat

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

John K. Cowen Elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio.

HE WILL TAKE CHARGE AT ONCE

Mr. Cowen Will Resign as General Counsel of the Company, and Also as Congressman—A Successful Lawyer.

John K. Cowen, the well-known lawyer of Baltimore, was elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday and he assumed the duties of the office at once. Mr. Cowen has been the company's general counsel for several years, and prior to his official connection with the Baltimore and Ohio, he was counsel to the Reading Company.

It is asserted that the special committee of Baltimore and Ohio Directors, which was appointed to select a successor to President Mayer, was a unit in favor of Mr. Cowen. That gentleman was a classmate of Robert Garrett in Princeton College, and it was through the influence of young Garrett that Cowen was brought into the railroad company's law department during the Presidency of the elder Garrett. Mr. Cowen has demonstrated ability of a high order as a corporation lawyer. Inasmuch, however, as he is neither a financier nor a railway operating man, his election to the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio is taken as an indication that some financial man of prestige will be chosen as Chairman of the board.

Mr. Cowen is at present the representative of the Fourth Maryland District in the lower branch of the National Congress. It is understood that he will resign this office. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and for the past few years has been the leader of the Democratic reform element in Maryland, being a strong anti-Gorman man. He has been all along a stanch friend and supporter of President Cleveland.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—John K. Cowen, who to-day was elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will devote his entire time to the office, divesting himself alike of the positions of general counsel of the company and as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Mr. William F. Burns, having announced his intention to retire from the board at its next regular meeting, Mr. George C. Jenkins retired from the Directorship until that period; and on motion of Gen. Fitzgerald, Mr. Edward F. Bacon, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, was appointed to fill the place. Secretary Anderson gave the following statement to the press this afternoon: "Arrangements have been made with a strong syndicate in New-York to provide for all the present financial requirements of the company, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Major Alex. Shaw, was authorized by the board, with the approval of the Finance Committee, to continue his negotiations with the syndicate and complete the permanent collateral trust loan which the syndicate has agreed to take, and which is intended to take care of all the floating debt of the company, and also to meet its demand for such new capital as is now required."

Mr. Cowen and Secretary Vice President Thomas M. King are warm personal friends, and it is not unlikely that the latter gentleman will be closely associated with the new President in directing the operating department of the system of which Mr. King has a thorough knowledge. Others to rife that President Cowen would make several changes in the official staff of the company, but these could not be traced to any reliable source. Mr. Cowen's friends say that he will go slow, and will not disturb the present heads of departments, exeept where he is convinced that the change will promote the efficiency of the service.

TUNNEL MAY BE BUILT.

Decision Against the Pennsylvania in the Point of Rocks Contest.

The dispute between the National Docks and New-Jersey Connecting Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over the construction of a tunnel under the Pennsylvania Railroad at Point of Rocks, Jersey City, has been decided by Vice Chancellor Reed. The right to build the tunnel is affirmed. The Pennsylvania Railroad has fought the proposed railroad tunnel for six years. The road will connect the Lehigh Valley and the Jersey Central Railroads with the West Shore Road. It will extend the West Shore Road to the National Docks Storage Company's yards in Communipaw. This project has, of course, had the backing of the New-York Central.

The courts have decided for the National Docks Company from the first. An appeal to the Court of Errors and a retrial in the Supreme Court in Jersey City last August resulted in a verdict of $130,000 damages for the Pennsylvania Company, on consideration of the tunnel. The money was offered, but the Pennsylvania Company refused to accept it, on the ground that it was insufficient. The Pennsylvania Company wanted $500,000. When the work of building the tunnel was begun on Aug. 28 last, the Pennsylvania Company had trains loaded with earth and rubbish run over the route of the tunnel and hundreds of laborers shoveled the earth into the mouth of the tunnel faster than the men below could dig it out. After a day and a half of this novel contest, the work ceased. Chancellor McGill restrained the National Docks Company from excavating under the Pennsylvania Road further than as far north as the southerly track.

The right to build the road was granted to the National Docks and Connecting Railway Company on the condition that the marshes and flatlands along the route at the foot of the hill should be filled in. This has been already done to a considerable extent.

Total Output of Anthracite.

The following figures show the total output of anthracite coal, in tons, as reported by each company, for the years 1894 and 1895:

	1894.	1895.
Reading	8,289,088	9,905,059
Lehigh Valley	6,424,676	7,360,454
Lackawanna	5,997,989	6,129,260
Jersey Central	4,847,885	5,388,194
Pennsylvania R. R.	4,727,575	5,025,645
Delaware & Hudson	3,997,059	4,347,843
Coxe Brothers	1,633,368	1,905,784
Erie	1,669,827	1,820,038
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	1,705,197	1,746,832
Susquehanna & Western	726,116	1,492,244
Ontario & Western	1,372,365	1,424,407
Total	41,391,199	46,545,671

During a part of the year 1894 the tonnage of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western was included in that of the Lackawanna.

The figures for 1895, which were first produced at the Presidents' meeting last Thursday, have been referred to the statistician of the Anthracite Coal Association for examination and revision.

An Old Pullman Lawsuit.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—A decree was entered before Judges Dallas and Butler, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, for $4,235,044 in favor of the Central Transportation Company against the Pullman Palace Car Company. The award is made up of $2,552,000 and eleven years' interest. The order entered reads:

"First—That both the exceptions filed by the Central Transportation Company and the exceptions filed by the Pullman Palace Car Company to the Master's report be dismissed. Second—That the Pullman Palace Car Company pay to the Central Transportation Company the sum of $4,-255,044. Third—That the Pullman Palace Car Company pay the costs of this cause incurred on account of the cross-bill."

It has not yet been decided whether the Pullman Company can appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court, or only to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Nickel Plate Extension.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Directors of the New-York Chicago and St. Louis Road, held in this city yesterday, a dividend of 5 per cent. upon the first preferred stock was declared, payable on the 2d of March. Following is a statement of the business for the year 1895: Gross earnings, $6,326,534; operating expenses and taxes, $5,135,226; net earnings, $1,141,808; interest and rentals, $880,000; surplus, $261,808.

There was a gain of $600,300 in the gross earnings and a gain of $268,982 in the net earnings.

Buffalo Traction Fight.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—The attorney for the Buffalo Traction Company to-day notified Mayor Jewett that the company will accept the original franchise passed by both branches of the Council, and signed by Mayor Jewett on Jan. 5. The company will appeal to the Supreme Court against the ruling of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. A formal acceptance of the franchise granted by the city was filed with the City Clerk at noon to-day.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Judge Dallas in the United States Circuit Court, in Philadelphia, yesterday dismissed the petition of James Marwick, William K. Kuntz, and Jacob O. Field, the respective holders of 600, 2,000, and 3,000 shares of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad stock, in which they asked to be allowed to intervene as parties defendant in the suit brought for the foreclosure of the Reading's general mortgage.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and C. F. Cox of New-York; H. B. Ledyard, Ashley Pond, and Henry M. Campbell of Detroit, and the Michigan Central Railroad Company are the incorporators of the new Michigan Central Bridge Company, which is to build a bridge over the Detroit River at Detroit.

—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern States Freight Association, in Atlanta, a day or two ago, the question of giving passes to refrigerating car lines was referred to Commissioner Haines.

—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association has reversed the recent decision against the Chicago Great Western Road, and finds the charge of rate cutting to be unfounded.

—R. C. Jones has been appointed District Passenger Agent of the St. Paul to succeed Charles Mordough, who was Traveling aPssenger Agent, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

—J. N. Sutherland of the Ontario Freight Department of the Canadian Pacific, succeeds E. Tiffin as General Freight Agent of the Atlantic division of that road.

—Don Alexandra has retired from the service of the Queen and Crescent to accept the position of Assistant General Freight Agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

—Bertram D. Coleman has been elected President of the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad, and Archibald Rogers of New-York was chosen Vice President.

—Surveys are said to be under way for a forty-mile line connecting the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton with the new Virginia Railway in Ohio.

—D. J. Casey, for several years with the Michigan Central, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Detroit and Mackinac road in Michigan.

—Frank Y. Anderson has been appointed Land Commissioner of the Alabama Great Southern, with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala.

—Hiram Cable, son of President R. R. Cable of Rock Island, succeeds A. Kimball as Vice President of the Rock Island and Peoria.

—E. St. John has issued a general order assuming the duties of Vice President and General Manager of the Seaboard Air Line.

—Isaac E. Gates of New-York was chosen President of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad at the annual meeting in Houston.

—Judge Lacombe yesterday postponed the hearing in the matter of the appointment of Northern Pacific receivers until Feb. 7.

—At the annual election of the Colorado Eastern Road held in Denver recently, E. F. Hallack was re-elected President.

—Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie will hold their annual meeting in Philadelphia and Erie on Feb. 10.

—H. H. Porter, Chairman of the board of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, has gone to Egypt on a long vacation.

—George A. Morton of New-York has been elected President of the American Association of General Baggage Agents.

—J. J. Turner has entered upon his new duties as Vice President and General Manager of the Vandalia line.

—Gross earnings of the St. Paul Road for the third week in January show an increase of $93,600.

—F. M. Drake was re-elected President of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad a few days ago.

—Receiver John R. Young of the Atlantic Short Line has been made President of the Company.

STATISTICS AND THEIR USES

MR. WRIGHT'S LECTURE TO THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS.

How Figures May Be Misused—Needs of Statistical Study—Classification and Definition.

Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, and one of the most experienced statisticians in this country, talked to a large audience at the School of Social Economics last evening about statistics, their use and misuse, and their value as a science. It was the first of a series of lectures on the subject which he will deliver Friday evenings throughout February and part of March.

"Dr. Gotfried Achewall, Professor of Philosophy at Göttingen, Germany, in 1750," he said, "is represented as having been the originator of modern statistical methods. Statistics as understood is a collection of facts relating to a part or whole of a country or people, or classes of individuals or interests; and especially facts which illustrate social, moral, political, and industrial conditions or changes of conditions. But these facts, to come under the general term of statistics, must be of that nature to admit of numerical statement and tabular arrangement.

"Statistics may also be called that part of political science which classifies, arranges, and discusses statistical data. One of the most essential primary objects of the method is to secure a simply concrete statement en masse of facts to express that which could not be otherwise expressed, except through long, tedious descriptive language.

"The German historian, Schlözzer, has said that history is statistics ever advancing, and statistics is stationary history. Statistics, it may be said truly, writes history, and writes it in the most crystallized form which can be adopted. It uses symbols, it is true, but with them it unlocks the facts of a period so that they may be made plain to all students coming after it.

"The use of statistics in a scientific way is entirely modern. In ancient times there were counts of people, but no scientific use made of the results. Censuses were taken in ancient times to ascertain the military strength. David undertook to enumerate the people, and it got him into great difficulty. Every man who has taken a census since that time has had sympathy for David."

Mr. Wright then referred to the dishonest uses sometimes made of statistics, especially for partisan purposes, and quoted the remarks of a recent President of Harvard, who said: "There are three kinds of lies—lies, damned lies, and statistics." Mr. Wright thought a better law would be that figures will not lie, but liars will figure. He pointed out the fallacy in quoting partial statistics, and the possibility of one showing the exact reverse of a truth by doing this. Speaking of the subject as understood to-day, he said:

"There are three kinds of statistics; first, those secured by the continuous record of official acts, such as custom house and school statistics; second, enumeration, like a census, where aggregations are essential to the integrity of the results, and third, investigation giving a representation of facts. The practical work of a statistician is divided into collection, which involves the preparation, tabulation, and presentation of results, and analysis. No statistical table should ever be used without consulting the textual treatment and the accompanying notes."

Mr. Wright then gave some amusing illustrations of misuses of statistical tables, and urged the necessity of statistical study in order that students might be able to use the methods, either the tabular or graphic, with greater force, and by more legitimate processes.

Burial of Jacob Doelger.

Jacob Doelger, the wealthy brewer who died Tuesday, was buried yesterday morning from his late home, 130 East Fifty-fourth Street. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery. There were no formal ceremonies at the house.

Delegations from the Arion, the German Liederkranz, the Beethoven, the Eichenkranz, the New-York Brewers and Maltsters' Association, and the United States Brewers' Association were present.

Among others present were Peter Doelger, Jr. and Sr., Charles Doelger, George Ehret, William Forster, Jacob Ruppert, John G. Gillig, F. A. Ringler, W. Ringler, Henry Hachenmeister, and Richard Katzenmeyer. The pall bearers chosen from the Brewers' Board of Trade were Fred Ahles, M. H. Haar, Joseph Lippe, Anton C. G. Huepfel, and Simon Bernheimer.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Items of Interest Reported by the Brokers—A Number of Sales, Principally of Dwellings.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Franklin A. Wilcox, to Andrew M. Davies, at $30,000, the property at 526 to 532 Willis Avenue, junction of Third Avenue, 80 by irregular.

Mr. Francis Crawford has sold to S. Baumann, at about $38,000, the four-story brick and stone dwelling 43 West Eighty-ninth Street, 21 by 60 by 100.8½.

Mr. Frederick Aldhous has sold to Caroline Buchsbaum, at $41,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 35 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 58 by 100.8½.

Mr. E. C. Potter has exchanged the four-story single flat 458 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, 17.6 by 100.11, with Mrs. Louisa McEwen, for the two-story frame building, with store, 3,426 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

Messrs. Mason & Johnston have sold, for J. T. Wells, to Adam Knobloch, at $14,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 362 West Thirty-second Street, 16.8 by 55 by 98.9, and for Mrs. Josephine M. Hall, at $15,500, the similar dwelling 318 West Thirty-third Street, 18.9 by 56 by 98.9.

The Aldhous-Taylor Building Company has sold to Mrs. M. C. Spencer, at $25,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 852 St. Nicholas Avenue, 21 by 80.

Mr. L. Froehlich has sold, for S. Greenbaum, to G. Kleinbaum, at $17,000, the three-story brick dwelling 57 East Ninety-first Street, 17 by 50 by 100.8½.

Messrs. Leith & Glenn have sold to Whitney Lyon the four-story American basement stone-front dwelling 147 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 15.6 by 99.11.

Messrs. Bernard & Co. have sold, for David Oppenheimer, at $16,750, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 415 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, for William Kennelly, under foreclosure, to Hester Cohen, at $17,350, the four-story brick tenement 102 Orchard Street, east side, 133 feet south of Delancey Street, 25 by 87.6.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Tiffany Street, east side, 329 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, by Elizabeth Asselin of Shailerville, Conn., for two three-story frame dwellings; cost, $10,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 206 feet east of Southern Boulevard, three three-story frame tenements, by William Werner of 1,023 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and James Hass of Corona, L. I., owner; cost, $15,000.

Mianna Street, south side, 300 feet east of Unionport and Bronxdale Roads, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, by Mary Carroll of Bronx Avenue and Sagamore Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

Main Street, west side, 485.6 feet south of City Island Bridge, a one-story frame boathouse, by C. Von Liehn of Main Street, City Island, owner; cost, $1,500.

No. 104 Washington Street, by the estate of Jane E. Edgar of 49 Wall Street, alterations to a two-story brick workshop; cost, $500.

No. 26 East Seventy-fifth Street, by Henry Dale of Murray Hill Hotel; alterations to a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 86 and 88 Bowery, by S. Herman, alterations to a six-story brick store and lodging house; cost, $500.

No. 42 Vesey Street, by Coudert Brothers, as agents for the Rupler estate, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 24.

GERMAN PLACE, n e corner of 156th St, 563.4x298.7 to St. Ann's Av x570.3x273, 1-3 part; Henry W. Schmidt and another, as executors, to Charles A. Stadler..... $18,249

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 33.4 ft s of 139th St, 16.8x75; William F. Brugman, as executor and trustee, to Louisa S. Bailey. 9,000

WATER ST, 343 and 343½, s s, 129.3 ft e of Roosevelt St, 25.1x75.11x28.11x75.11; also 345 Water St; David J. Dean and wife to Simon P. Flannery..... 10

CROSBY ST, e s, 117.1 ft n of Howard St, 25x100; Henry E. Weston to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

SAME PRORERTY; William H. Weston to Henry E. Weston..... 1

LIBERTY ST, n s, 5.8 ft w of Church St, 29.3x102.2x83.6x102; William Gillilan and wife to J. M. Levy and another..... 1

ALL RIGHT, TITLE, &c., in estate of Catharine G. Fitzpatrick in and to 207 Pitzpatrick; John W. Fitzpatrick to Mary A. Grace..... 1

AVENUE C, n w s, 59.4 ft n e of 8th St, 19.3x75; James E. Fitzpatrick and wife to Mary A. Grace..... 1

10TH ST, s s, 301.4 ft e of 2d Av, 23x irregular; also n s of Stuyvesant St, corner of 10th St, 16x34x16x32; Eugene McGarrah and another, executors, to Elias Stone..... 17,150

IRVING PLACE, e s, 53 ft s of 17th St, 26x116.1; Lilian E. Tilden to Charles B. Partridge..... 2,620

SAME PROPERTY; Charles B. Partridge and wife to Mary N. Newland..... 1

LOTS 1, 3, 4, 6 to 12, 23 to 29, 33 to 44, 49 to 52, 54 to 61, 66 to 68, 72, 73, 76 to 81, 86, 87, 94 to 129, and 135 to 137, map of land of Charles L. Stadler, 23d Ward; one-half part; Henry W. Schmidt and Peter V. Stocky, executors, &c., to George C. Clausen..... 51,740

FOREST AV, e s, 143.2 ft n of Cedar St, 18.6x110; Alexander Kemp to William F. Rutherford..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft n of Plot 5, on map of farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, 25x 100; John O. O'Neil to William J. Neely..... 200

UNION ST and Barker Av, s e corner, 76.1x168.9x75x109.4; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Henry Tosch and another. 1

EAST CHESTER ROAD, w s, at west line of land of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, 220.1x irregular, contains 1¾ acres; Joseph J. Gleason to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... 1

EAST CHESTER ROAD, w s, adjoining lands of estate of Matson S. Arnow, contains 4.613 acres; John P. Keane and wife to Joseph J. Gleason..... 1

ZULETTE AV, n s, 525 ft w of Mapes Av, 25x100; John S. Mapes and wife to Augustus M. Field..... 850

LOTS 15, 59, and 90, map of Westchester Heights; the Westchester and Van Nest Land Company to Gustav M. Rosenblatt. 9D, 2D, 4D, 6D, 8D, 10D, 12D, 14D, 46.6x87.9x86.3x100; Emil S. Levi and wife to Frieda Sondheimer..... 1,200

EAGLE AV, e s, 150 ft s of a new street, 25x100; Margaret B. Martin to George Scales and wife..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; George Scales and wife to Margaret B. Martin..... 1

IRVING PLACE, e s, 53 ft s of 17th St, 26x116.1; Charles B. Partridge to Mary E. Partridge..... 2,000

79TH ST, e s, 35 ft w of Columbus Av, 0.6x76.8; also 10th Av, 41½ x ⅛ part; Hanna Wolfe to John G. Van Camp..... 50

52D ST, 507 West; Frank W. Arnold, referee, to John J. Jones and another, trustees..... 16,900

52D ST, 505 West; Same to same..... 16,000

52D ST, 509 West; Same to same..... 16,900

BROADWAY, 1,722; leasehold; Silas C. Judd to F. E. Judd..... 1

77TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 18.9x102.2; also 77th St, s s, 156.3 ft e of West End Av, 18.9x102.2; George W. Carr, as assignee, to Anna E. Lyon..... 1

55TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Ashbel P. Fitch and wife to William Hoffmann..... 13,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 159th St, 74.11x irregular; also Amsterdam Av and 147th St, s w corner, 74.11x100; Robert A Greacen to James McClenahan, as President ..... 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 50x 100; Edwin Baldwin to the New-York Investment and Improvement Company.. 1

75TH ST, 313 East, n s, 25x102.2; Caroline Michel to Isaac Rosenthal..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 45th St, 20.5x80; Susan Wolfsbruck to Henry F. Deane..... 4,500

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 122; Carrie Lion to Max Lion..... 1

INTERLOPER STRIP begins at a point 445.6 ft w of Avenue B and 45.10 ft s of 12th St, 0.1x57.5; Rosa Bamberger and another to Abraham Levy..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henrietta Blum to same..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jonas and Samuel Weil to same, 2-3 parts..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; the executors of Joseph Weil to same, 1-3 part..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Abraham Levy to Amelia Levy..... 10

Recorded Leases.

BEYER, George H., to David Price and another; 267 6th Av, store and part of 265 6th Av, and 102 West 17th St, 3 years..... $10,000

BROWNE, J., Jr., as executor and trustee to Reinhold Steinecke; s e corner of 7th St and Hall Place, 3 years..... 2,000

PALMER, Eddy, to Gustav Lasker and another; 161 William St, 3 years..... 4,000

HOLLY, Henry H., executor, to Joseph Philipps; 515 3d Av, store, 3 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHOUS, Frederick, and wife to Mary G. Edwards; s w corner of Lenox Av and 114th St, 3 years..... $30,000

BAILEY, Louisa S., to William F. Brugman, trustee; w s of Alexander Av, 33.4 ft s of 139th St, 3 years..... 4,500

BARRETT, Norma, to Israel M. Schloss; n s of 43d St, 105.6 ft e of Broadway, 3 years..... 15,000

BEDFORD, Joseph T., and others to Jacob and E. St. John Hays, guardians for Anne K. Hays; n s of 18th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years..... 5,500

BRYANT, Catharine L. and Samuel, to Charles Hoffmeister; w s of Main St, adjoining land of Joshua Leviness, City Island, 3 years..... 1,600

CONGREGATION SHAARAI TORAH Beth Hamidrash of New-York to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 80 Forsyth St, installments..... 3,000

DOYLE, Annie C., to executors of George A. Thayer, deceased; n s of 185th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 40,000

FONTHAM, Charles F., and wife to Annina F. Kingsley; 64 West 99th St, 3 years..... 21,000

SAME to executors, &c., of Caroline P. Stokes, deceased; s s of 99th St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 7,500

FLANNERY, Simon P., to Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c., of Charles Kneeland; 345 Water St, 3 years..... 7,500

GLEASON, Margaret M., to Edmund L. Mooney; s w s of King's Bridge Road, Lots 95 and 96, map of South Belmont, demand..... 150

GRACE, Mary A., to John J. Brady; n w s of Avenue C, 60 ft n e of 8th St, 1 year..... 2,500

HOFFMANN, William, to Ashbel P. Fitch; n s of 55th St, 150 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

HERBERT, Martha A., to Clara Young; n s of 18th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 500

HATFIELD, Abraham, and wife and Sophie Buchan to Francis H. Leggett; n w corner of Avenue B and 10th St, map of Unionport, 1 year..... 7,000

KLEINE, Henry, trustee, &c., of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, s e corner of Bleecker and Jones Sts, 5 years..... 5,000

LYON, Anna E. and Dore, to Mount Morris Bank; 316 West 125th St; also n w corner of 15th St and Avenue A, Unionport, notes..... 9,500

LUTJENS, Frederick, to Joseph Wood; n s of 144th St, 175 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 months..... 3,600

LYMAN, William, and wife to S. Gertrude Palen and another; s s of 187th St, 85 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

LYON, Anna E., to Elizabeth Hellman; n w corner of Doris and Westchester Avs, runs to Grace Av, 5 months. 1,000

MILLER, Ida and Jacob, Mary and Thomas Donlan to William Johnston; s s of 107th St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 2 months..... 3,600

MAHLER, Helena and Michael, to Frederick Halbe; e s of Bathgate Av and 180 ft n of 172d St, 6 months..... 2,000

MARTIN, George L., and wife to Samuel Green; 2,035 Eighth Av, 20 days..... 2,000

McCARTHY, Isabella, individually and as executrix, to John M. Brehm; s s of 117th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 2,000

MEHLTRETTER, Francis, to Wilhelmine Wiener; n s of 87th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 6 years..... 12,000

McGEAN, Edward J., to Louisa J. Ashforth and others, trustees; n s of 82d St, 325 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 12,000

ROSELL, Karl M., and wife to Simeon C. Bradley; e s of Creston Av, 383 ft n of Wellesley Pl, 3 years..... 1,500

RANGER, Rachel, to the executors of Bernhard Mainzer, deceased; 17 West 56th St, 2 years..... 70,000

SCHEUER, Caroline, Sarah, and Jacob, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; w s of Brook Av, 75 ft s of 43d St, 3 years..... 2,500

SHIELDS, John, to Eliza L. Macy; s s of 119th St, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 21,000

SAME to Everet Macy; s s of 119th St, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 3 years..... 21,000

SAME to Mary J. Kingsland; s s of 119th St, 225 ft w of Manhattan Av, 3 years.. 21,000

SCHULMAN, Benjamin, and wife to Annie Gutman; e s of Chrystie St, 249.8 ft s of Houston St, 1 year..... 4,000

SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and Henry Herter and wife to Mary M. and Charles Lanier, executors of Mary M. Lanier; 181 Perry St, 5 years..... 31,000

SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and Henry Herter and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of Perry St, 76.4 ft e of Bleecker St., demand..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARRETTO, Julia A., to Julia F. Barretto $1

HARRIS, George, to the Bowery Bank of New-York 1

JEWETT, Charles H., executor, to Mary E. Robert 7,052

KNIGHT, Sarah M., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 18,000

KALISKE, Sarah S., executrix, to same.. 12,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to Emanuel Arnstein 500

L'AMOUREAU, George W., to Moses Maixel 500

MURPHY, Thomas F., to executors, &c., of Helena Smith 4,500

NOLAN, Charles, to John J. Houghton..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New-York City Mission and Tract Society 30,000

SAME to Joseph F. Fradley..... 15,000

VAN PELT, Frank, to Edward D. Webb. 2,000

WEYGANDT, Julius G., to Harriet E. Cooke 1,803

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,015 and 1,017; Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee, against Louis Meryash, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

118TH ST and Lexington Av, n w corner, 40x90; The Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, against Henry C. Tuke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

12TH ST, s s, 394.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20 ft front; Henry E. Fox against Anna M. Winteroth, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

116TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 90 ft front; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Eva Muller, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ROBBINS AND WESTCHESTER AVS, n e corner, 17.6x189.3; Simon Danzig against Samuel Thorne, executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MONROE AND PELHAM STS, s w corner, 36x 25; Edward G. Byrne against Louis Meryash and others, (action to declare deed void.)

76TH ST, 336 East; William A. Farrell against Johannette Bergrehwenger, (notice of attachment.)

105TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 18.9 ft front; Henry E. Fox against Emil J. Winteroth and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

71ST ST, 428 East; Albert Erdman against Adam Moran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

146TH ST, 696 and 698 East; Louis Lessler against Samuel. Burmeister, owner and contractor..... $31

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND 184TH ST, s w corner, 25x100; Douglass & McMaster against Joseph McQuade, owner; Nannie Brugman, contractor..... 115

14TH ST, 138 to 144 West; Frank X. Sadlier against Joseph L. Buttenwieser, owner; Joseph Ryan, contractor..... 142

SPRING ST, 114 and 116; Albert A. Cryer & Co. against Charles L. Harrell, owner and contractor..... 1,050

SAME PROPERTY; Sumner Smith against same..... 181

111TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x 88.7; Busse & Jordis against Charles H. Bailey, owner and contractor..... 745

AVENUE D AND 3D ST, n e corner, 25x 45; William Morphead against Sarah E. Jones, owner and contractor..... 415

108TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; James Lind against David Christie, owner and contractor..... 300

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself?

Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL,.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS,.....$1,250,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

90TH ST., WEST, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—4-story h. s. brownstone, 19x60, butler's pantry extension; first-class finish; fine condition; price low; terms easy. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 264 West 23d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

$100 buys a five acre farm, Southern New-Jersey; payable $1 weekly. Particulars at RIELEY'S, room 2,000, 150 Nassau St., New-York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A DESIRABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY TO lease at reasonable rent, 50x100, close to Madison Square, and within 125 feet of Broadway; well adapted for cafe or restaurant.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CONdemnation.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York; G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 1, thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 8 feet; thence south 4 degrees 23 minutes west 262.89 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 196.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.18 feet; thence south 1 degree 28 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 3 degrees 35 minutes west 371.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 69.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.86 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 54 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading southerly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway; thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet

AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS

The Senate Reminds Them of Their Duty to Armenia.

CALLS ON THEM TO CURB THE TURKS

Passage of the Resolution Reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs—Fiery Speech by Senator Frye.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Having stood idly by for months while the Turks have been slaughtering the Armenians, it is not reasonable to assume, as some United States Senators do, that the great powers that are parties to the Berlin Treaty of 1878 immediately will reverse their position out of regard for American sentiment, as expressed in a resolution of Congress—such a resolution, for example, as was reported a few days ago by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and passed by the Senate to-day.

The resolution reviews the salient features of the Berlin Treaty, and declares that it is an imperative duty to express the hope that the concert brought about by the convention may have speedy effect in measures that will put a decisive stop to the slaughter now going on in Turkey. The President is requested to communicate the resolution to the different Governments interested, and is assured that the Senate, the House concurring, will support him in the most vigorous action he may decide to take.

This resolution was adopted to-day by the Senate without any opposition worth mentioning. Mr. Call has a scheme for committing the Government to the proposition to give Armenia a separate Government, but he is its sole advocate, and the substitute resolution he introduced to-day, embodying this idea, was thrust aside.

The question whether the committee resolution should be indorsed naturally developed some fiery oratory. Mr. Frye of Maine is at home on the subject of foreign missions, and he entertained the galleries in a fervid appeal for American protection of American missionaries in the regions where the Turks are spilling the blood of countless innocent persons. Mr. Frye's well-known tendency to twist the tail of the British lion when occasion offers gave additional strength to his assertion that if British subjects had been injured in person or property by the Turkish hordes there would have been a speedy demand for redress.

Perhaps the most sensational remark made by Mr. Frye was that if he could have had his way Russia would have been told to take possession of Armenia, with the assurance that the United States would stand by her. Mr. Frye did not refer to the possible results of such an alliance. The resolution now goes to the House for its concurrence. Possibly that body will substitute for it one of its own declarations on the same subject.

DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTION.

Speeches that Voiced the Senate' Detestation of the Turks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The debate in the Senate to-day on the Armenian resolution was opened by Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.)

Mr. Cullom said he was amazed, astounded, and appalled at the accounts which he had had of the awful carnival of havoc, destruction, and blood which prevailed for a time in a country with which the United States maintained amicable relations.

The concurrent and accumulated testimony of hundreds and thousands of intelligent people, Christian and Jew, Catholic and Protestant, European and American, made it conclusively certain that a massacre of innocents, unparalleled for ages, had been perpetrated in the Armenian provinces of Turkey. Fire and sword had swept away over many square miles of territory the last vestige of Armenian human life, and over 200 villages the demon of damnation and fanatical hate had spread ruin, desolation, and death.

The English Government had a direct obligation resting on it to protect the Armenians and yet nothing had been done by it, nor by any of the other powers, looking to the enforcement of their treaty obligations, beyond mere diplomatic correspondence between them and the Sultan. It therefore had seemed to the Committee on Foreign Relations that it could do nothing less than appeal to the powers to carry out their pledges, as it did in the concurrent resolution.

A Websterian Sentence.

As to the right of the United States to protect its own citizens everywhere, no odds were asked from any nation on earth. Mr. Cullom quoted from a speech of Daniel Webster these words: "There is something among men more capable of shaking despotic power than the lightning, the whirlwind, the earthquake; and that is, the excited and aroused indignation of the whole civilized world." And he added that he knew of nothing which had happened in the world for centuries that called more for interference than these slaughters of Armenian Christians.

Mr. Blanchard (Dem., La.,) expressed his joy that the Committee on Foreign Relations at last had reported a resolution giving expression to the abhorrence felt by the American people at the atrocities perpetrated on the Christian inhabitants of Turkish Armenia. He favored that resolution, although, perhaps, it did not go far enough.

Frye Defends the Committee.

Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) who is second on the Committee on Foreign Relations, took exception to Mr. Blanchard's remark about that committee having "at last" reported the resolution.

He said that at the last session of Congress the Committee on Foreign Relations had given a hearing to two missionaries to Turkey, both of whom he knew personally, and one of whom was a resident of his own city. They had told the story of their grievances, the troubles, the massacres, and their fears. They had been asked what was the remedy, and they had told the committee that if Consulates should be established at Erzeroum and Harpoot, the troubles would cease, because the eye of America would be on that section of the country.

In less than a week after that the Committee on Foreign Relations had reported an amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, providing for those two Consulates, and it had become a law.

The Turkish Government, however, had refused exequaturs to the two Consuls sent from the United States.

Mr. Frye said he did not know what the Executive Department had done as to that refusal, or whether it could do anything. But it seemed to him that some pressure ought to be brought to bear. If that Consulate had been established at Karpoot, and if a Consulate building had been provided for, and an American flag raised upon it, more than 20,000 lives would have been saved there, as one of the most terrible massacres had taken place at that point.

American Interests in Turkey.

The people of the United States had planted in Turkey over $6,000,000 for one single purpose—that they might better and improve the condition of the people of Turkey. They had erected there as fine colleges as there were in the world, and these colleges had been maintained by American money. They had educated thousands and hundreds of thousands of Turks or Armenians, who were subjects of Turkey. It had been a work of wonderful beneficence and had had marvelous success. Yet, today that work was absolutely stopped, and American capital was "held up." The American colleges at Karpoot were burned down, and the Americans themselves were compelled to flee for their lives. Mr. Frye went on to say:

I do not know how far the United States of America can interfere in Turkey. I am in favor of this resolution as an expression of our opinion upon these awful tragedies. But, if I had my way—after these powers of Europe had waited now a solid year, looking each other in the face with suspicious eyes and fearing each to take a move lest the other should receive a benefit from it—I would have Congress memorialize Russia and say to her, "Take Armenia into your possession; protect the lives of those Christians there, and the United States of America will stand behind you with all its power."

American citizens are suffering there. I care not what our Minister reports to the State Department. I know from those who have better opportunities for learning than Minister Terrell that they are. I know it from the headquarters of the Foreign Missions, where information is received by every mail that comes from Turkey, and where the information is absolutely accurate; but where informants dare not have their names kuown, as their lives would pay the penalty.

A Good Word for Mr. Terrell.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas)—Mr. Terrell is in daily conference with these very people.

Mr. Frye—I do not attack Minister Terrell. I do not know what his reports to the State Depart have been. But I do know that American lives and American property are being interfered with day by day, in the interior of Armenia, and I know that they do not receive the protection of the Turkish Government there.

Mr. Mills—Yet, if my friend will ask these very missionaries they will tell him that Mr. Terrell has done more for these people than the Minister of any other country has done. The missionaries give him universal praise for what he has done. He is a personal friend of mine, and I have letters from him frequently.

Mr. Frye—If Great Britain owned a college worth a million dollars at Harpoot, and if that college had been burned down by Turkish orders, and if its teachers, being British subjects, had been compelled to flee for their lives, does the Senator from Texas believe that the voice of Great Britain would have been silent? Does he not believe that demands would be made at once for damages for the destruction of that property?

Mr. Mills—There is some difference between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States. Here Congress has the sole power to declare war, while in Great Britain the Queen can make war. If my friend wants war with Turkey, I do not know but that I would go with him, and would send United States ships there and batter down the castles on the Bosphorus, as Jefferson battered down the fortifications of the pirates in 1802.

No Friend of Great Britain.

Mr. Frye—I have no doubt that the Senator would do so, and I agree with him entirely about the protection of American citizens. I do not love Great Britain particularly, and could not give my assent to the marvelous eulogium upon Great Britain delivered here the day before yesterday. I say that from the time that this country was peopled by Englishmen down to the day I am talking, Great Britain has never done one single kindly act to the United States or to her colony—not one. I say that she has availed herself of every single opportunity that came to her power to hurt the United States and to harm the country when it was a colony of Great Britain.

I say that while Great Britain had been for half a century taunting us upon our "flag of freedom" and our Declaration of Independence, with holding slaves and putting manacles upon their feet and hands, taunting us year after year and asking what our Declaration of Independence meant, the moment the South revolted and undertook to set up a Confederacy, the cornerstone of which was slavery forever and forever, Great Britain forgot, all at once, all her sentiments against slavery, and immediately did everything in her power to help France to Mexico and to help the Confederacy destroy the Government of the United States, for no earthly reason except that if the Confederacy met with success, England would have in her a commercial customer.

England Neglects Her Duty.

I admit the greatness of Great Britain. I admit that she is the greatest power on earth and the most magnificent power ever seen in the history of the world upon the ocean. But I do not admit that she is a friend of the United States of America, or that she has ever exhibited the slightest sign of friendship for us.

And now she is sitting quietly by for a solid year and seeing these Armenians massacred because they are Christians, while she was one of the very agencies agreeing to protect their rights or to compel Turkey to do it, and while she had the power in her hands any day to do it. So I say, Mr. President, regardless of what Great Britain might have thought, if I had had my way I would have memorialized Russia to take possession of Armenia at once, and would have declared that the United States would back her in the doing of it.

So far as American citizens are concerned, I would protect them there at any cost. We never agreed that the Dardanelles should be closed to us.

There cannot be found a line in the policy of the United States that ever permitted any great navigable water to be closed to us—not one. On the contrary, we have been ready to go to war at any time to keep navigable waters open to our ships. We have given no assent to the agreement of European nations that the Dardanelles should be closed. And, if it were necessary to protect American citizens and their property, I would order United States ships, in spite of forts, in spite of agreements, to sail up the Dardanelles, plant themselves before Constantinople, and demand that American citizens shall have the protection to which they are entitled.

A Historic Incident.

Mr. President, I think that one of the grandest things in all the history of Great Britain is that she does protect her subjects everywhere, anywhere, and under all circumstances. I do not wonder that a British subject loves his country. This little incident, with which you are all familiar, is a marvelous illustration of the protection which Great Britain gives to her subjects.

The King of Abyssinia took a British subject named Campbell, about twenty years ago, carried him up to the fortress of Maunda Magdala, on the heights of a rocky mountain, and put him into a dungeon, without cause assigned. It took six months for Great Britain to find that out. Then Great Britain demanded his immediate release. King Theobald refused the release. In less than ten days after that refusal was received 10,000 English soldiers, including 5,000 Sepoys, were on board ships of war, and were sailing down the coast.

When they reached the coast they were disembarked, marched across that terrible country a distance of 700 miles under a burning sun, up the mountain, up to the very heights in front of the frowning dungeon; then gave battle, battered down the iron gates of the stone walls, reached down into the dungeon, and lifted out of it that one British subject—King Theodore killing himself with his own pistol.

Then they carried him down the mountain, across the land, put him on board a white-winged ship, and sped him to his home in safety.

Who Wouldn't Die for Such a Country?

That cost Great Britain $25,000,000, and made Gen. Napier Lord Napier of Magdala. That was a great thing for a great country to do—a country that has an eye that can see all across the ocean, all across the land, away up to the mountain height, and away down to the darksome dungeon one subject of hers out of her 28,000,000 of people, and then has an arm strong enough and long enough to stretch across the same ocean, across the same land, up the same mountain heights, down to the same dungeon, and then lift him out and carry him home to his own country and friends.

In God's name, who would not die for a country that will do that!

Well, Mr. President, our country will do it, and our country ought to do it; and all that I ask in this concurrent resolution of ours is that our country shall model itself after Great Britain in this one thing. The life of an American citizen must be protected, wherever he may be, whether in Great Britain or in Turkey.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) remarked that the concurrent resolution was a very feeble and emasculated utterance in comparison with the speech which the Senate had just heard. It seemed, he said, that Senators fought their battles in the Senate Chamber, and that then the Committee on Foreign Relations reported resolutions which had no significance in them.

Call Offers a Substitute.

Mr. Call submitted the following as a substitute for the committee's resolution:

That humanity and religion and the principles on which all civilization rests demand that the civilized Governments shall, by peaceful negotiations, or, if necessary, by force of arms, prevent and suppress the cruelties and massacres inflicted on the Armenian subjects of Turkey, by the establishment of a Government of their own people, with such guarantees by the civilized powers of its authority and permanence as shall be adequate to that end.

Upon Mr. Cullom's motion, the substitute was tabled, and the resolution reported by the committee was adopted.

INDIGNANT AGAINST THE SULTAN.

Turks Say that Their Only Hope Is that He is Not Immoral.

The new organ of the Young Turkish Party, the Turkea el Fatat, published in Paris, edited by the Druse Prince Amin Arasian and by Halil Ganem, is criticising the Sultan more and more severely. It charges the Parisian newspapers with being subsidized by him. In Paris, it claims, the Sultan can control the principal papers better than those of Constantinople, where his authority is hampered by the intrigues of the palace.

An appeal is made to the Sultan to reassemble the Turkish Parliament that he dissolved some nineteen years ago, and, with his patriotic subjects, to reform the administration, increase the number of schools, eradicate the religious and racial hatred throughout the empire, and unite all the people under one dynasty—the house of Osman.

At present, says the paper, the commerce of the empire is almost at a standstill because of the insecurity in the interior, industries and agriculture are languishing from the same causes, and the different races, exasperated by misery, have renewed religious wars, and massacres are hurrying the country to general ruin.

The Turkea el Fatat despairs of any true reforms being effected in Turkey under present conditions. It says it is evident to all that the Turkish Government is incapable of carrying out any reforms, or, if it makes a pretense of undertaking such an enterprise, it is only a matter of form; for the first condition necessary to effect reforms is to have capable men. But as soon as an able man appears he is made to disappear, and is succeeded by a groom, a cook, or a pipe bearer.

It says that as long as Abdul Hamid reigns he will not give up the absolute power that he has held for nineteen years, and which enables him to dispose of everything in the State, and at the same time insure his personal safety by distributing to his creatures offices and the money of the treasury.

The paper finds some consolation and hope in that the present Sultan is not immortal; that he will disappear, and that he will render to God an account of his acts and of all the iniquities committed under his rule, while the Ottoman people will survive him.

The powers of Europe are also made responsible for allowing such a state of things to exist in Turkey, where the people are said to be in the same condition as cattle that are led to the slaughter whenever it pleases the master to give the order. However, this terrible crisis cannot last, and it would pass away sooner if the powers did not find it to their interests to have it continue. These powers, the paper says, assume before God and posterity a terrible responsibility.

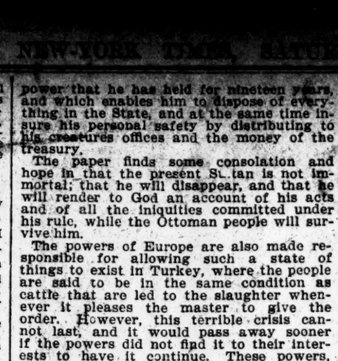
Some of the Syrian residents of this city cite an instance of an attempt to make an able official in Turkey disappear. That is Said Pasha, the Vizier, who recently sought asylum in the British legation in Constantinople. According to the Syrian version of the story, Said Pasha's cook had received orders to administer poison to his master in his food. Said Pasha got a hint of this.

The Sultan, say the Syrians, has various ways of bringing a rebellious subject to terms. He first promised Said Pasha that he would not be molested if he returned home. Said Pasha was still afraid to trust his master, so the Sultan got hold of a very near and dear relative of the Pasha, and threatened to kill him if he did not leave the British Legation and return home. It was after this threat, it is claimed, that Said Pasha returned home. It is believed that the publicity given to the matter will insure Said Pasha's life for some time, at least.

SULTAN MAKES A CONCESSION.

Red Cross Society as Individuals May Bring Relief to Armenia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Secretary Olney has received from Mr. Terrell, the United States Minister at Constantinople, a telegram saying that while the Porte refuses permission to the Red Cross or to members of the Red Cross as such, to distribute relief in Armenia, and thereby declines to



Miss Clara Barton,
Who Sailed Wednesday for Turkey to Aid Distressed Armenians.

officially recognize that society, it will permit any persons whom Mr. Terrell names and approves, to distribute relief in the interior of Turkey, provided the Turkish authorities are kept informed of what they are doing.

This concession of the Turkish Government materially simplifies the Armenian situation, with regard to the efforts of Miss Clara Barton and her assistants to furnish food and clothing to the suffering people in the perturbed districts.

ZEITOUN CAN RESIST TILL JULY.

Sultan Makes a New Year Donation to the Armenian Patriarchate.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The correspondent of The United Press in Constantinople, telegraphing under date of Jan. 23, says:

"A great number of mounted Turkish soldiers from Zeitoun have arrived in Marash and taken up quarters in the churches in that town.

"The Armenians who are in possession of Zeitoun, which place is invested by the Turks, have sufficient provisions and ammunition to enable them to resist the attempts of the Turks to recapture the town until July."

A dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople says that the Sultan gave the sum of 400 Turkish pounds to the Armenian Patriarchate upon the occasion of the beginning of the new year, for which Patriarch Izmirlian expressed his thanks in a letter to his Majesty.

CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION

Facts from the Twenty-third Annual Report of the State Organization—Children Cared for Too Long.

The twenty-third annual report of the State Charities Aid Association contains much that is of interest concerning our public charities. The object of this association is to secure a more humane and intelligent care of the inmates of the charitable institutions maintained by the public authorities within the State.

Two important legislative reforms relating to the public institutions of the city have been brought about during the past year. These are the Wilds act, which establishes a system of cumulative sentences for persons committed to the workhouse for drunkenness, vagrancy, or disorderly expense, has increased from 14,778, in 1875, Department of Public Charities and Correction into two separate departments, one of charities and one of correction.

Considerable space is devoted to a discussion of the present methods for the care of destitute children in this city and State. It is shown that the number of children cared for in institutions, largely at public expense, has increased from 14,773, in 1875, to 33,558, in 1895. From 1875 to 1892 the number of children in institutions increased 96 per cent, while the total population of the State increased but 28 per cent.

This increase of institutional population is due, not to a larger number of admissions, but to the fact that children are kept by many institutions very much longer than was formerly the case. The report calls attention to the fact that in 1873, when an inquiry was made by the State Board of Charities, only 8 per cent. of the children had been public charges five years or longer; in 1894 it was 23 per cent. The association believes that more effort should be made by most of the institutions to find good family homes.

The report dwells on the fact that in this city little distinction is made between destitute or neglected and delliquent or criminal children. The children of destitute or unfortunate parents are thus thrown into close and continuous association with children as vicious, degraded, and immoral as the worst conditions of metropolitan life can produce.

The county committees of the association are actively engaged in placing out dependent children in family homes in several counties of the State, and notably in the City of Newburg, where an agency for dependent children has been established. The investigations made there of the inmates of the Children's Home of that city in October, 1894, prove that about one-third should be returned to their parents, and about one-third placed out in families, the remaining one-third being properly subjects for temporary institutional care as city charges.

A somewhat similar line of work, carried on by the association in this city, is the providing of situations in the country for destitute mothers with infants or young children. An agency was established in this city in June, 1893, which has provided 412 situations at domestic service for homeless mothers with infants.

The State Charities Aid Association depends on voluntary contributions for its support. It requires an income of $10,000 or $12,000 a year to do its work efficiently, and is now seriously hampered for lack of sufficient money. An effort is being made to raise an endowment fund of $50,000, of which $11,800 has already been contributed. Donations to this fund and also annual subscriptions ranging from $5 to $100 are asked for. Contributions should be sent to Charles S. Fairchild, Treasurer, New-York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, or United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Impeding the Torrens System.

From The Chicago Record.

M. J. Steffens asked the Circuit Court for an injunction Saturday morning to restrain the County Commissioners from making an appropriation for registering land titles under the Torrens land system. Attorneys H. B. Hurd, George W. Smith, and Theodore Sheldon will fight these attempts to nullify the law.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Mayor Strong Presides at a Meeting of the Women's Auxiliary.

COMMENDATION FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Herbert Welsh Calls Those Who Would Remove the Police Commissioner Spoilsmen and Law-enforcement Haters.

Mayor Strong presided yesterday afternoon at a meeting at Sherry's in the interest of civil service reform. About 250 ladies were present. The meeting was held under the auspices of the women's auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Association, of which the President is Mrs. Charles R. Lowell.

There were five gentlemen announced in the programme to speak. They were President Seth Low of Columbia College, E. Randolph Robinson, Civil Service Commissioner; Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning; Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia, and Joseph H. Choate. Of these, Mr. Choate alone was absent. President Low arrived late and was very brief in his remarks.

The proceedings were begun at 4:30 o'clock.

The Mayor was the first speaker. He complimented the ladies on their large attendance. He said:

When the present administration came into power we determined, if possible, to effect a civil service reform in this city that would conform to the platform of the Committee of Seventy and place our Municipal Government strictly out of the region of politics. It has been my pleasure to spend a year at this work in my own department.

The Mayor thus explained to the ladies something of the inner mysteries of city politics:

There are 1,400 election districts and 38 Assembly districts. Each one of these has a Chairman and a committee which looks after the condition of the members of the party. That makes 1,438 persons who have made promises, who said to their co-workers, "We will reward you with an office if you will bring in so many votes."

Col. Strong said that 2,000 to 3,000 of these patriots greeted him when he came into office, all of whom said, "I elected you." The Mayor has to recognize all these patriots, he said, whether they are capable or not. He is compelled to take care of these people.

"The only way to get rid of the spoils system is to create a civil service reform which will take the Municipal Government out of politics," he said.

The speaker said he would make way for Commissioner Robinson, the next speaker, as he understood the time was short.

Mr. Robinson said it was gratifying to see the women of New-York City interested in the cause of civil service reform, because the women represented the conscience of the State. He hoped they were not worshipping an unknown god, and that their zeal was equaled by their knowledge of the question. He continued:

I am glad that you are so heartily with us in the belief that the spoils system that has existed for over sixty years in our city, in its bestowal of offices as the reward of party services, is, in principle, unAmerican and undemocratic, because it is in practice corrupt and bad. It opens the way to the blackmail of the salaries of those who receive the offices and to the animosities and vindictiveness of those office seekers, one of whom assassinated a President of the United States because some petty office he sought was not given to him; to evils that are fit only for savage people, and which can only be remedied by throwing open these offices to public competition. More than twelve years ago the first civil service law was placed on the statute book of the State of New-York, the first passed by any State. New-York had perhaps been the most flagrant sinner under the spoils system, and was also the first in the field of reform.

The speaker said that one might as well intrust the keeping of the decalogue to Satan as expect a spoilsman politician to elect to office a good and capable man outside of party reasons. He said:

Tammany Hall is the very incarnation of all that civil service reform seeks to destroy and obliterate. It is not a political organization, but a piratical organization.

The revolution of 1893 was, in my judgment, worth all the efforts expended. It saved us from barbarism. It gave us a distinguished and capable Governor of the State, whom, until his appointment, last week of George P. Lord, we always thought was a friend of civil service reform. It gave us, too, a sturdy and strong man for Mayor, a man of character and respectability. We have been at work over a year now under Mayor Strong, and we hope we have accomplished something that will not speedily be wiped out. We hope, too, that we shall do a great deal more, and I desire to testify here to the fact that the Mayor has held up our hands and has given us his support, and that all our efforts have met with his cordial help.

There are two heads of departments just now who are ardent fighters in this cause—Waring and Roosevelt. Waring has organized his office on civil service reform principles, and has given us clean streets. Roosevelt, the pugnacious high priest at the altar, and the chiefest of apostles, for the first time in twenty-five years has given us a police force in which bribery and "pull" have no existence.

Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia followed Commissioner Robinson. His speech was constantly interrupted with applause. He said:

Civil service reform means in a word honesty in American politics. The spoils system means precisely the reverse—dishonesty. When a prominent United States Senator told us a few years ago that the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule had no place in American politics and that "politics" was war, he said what was perfectly true of any politics in which the spoils system completely dominates. The spoils system almost completely dominated American politics when those words were spoken. But civil service reform has gained by right of conquest considerable political territory since then. The initiation of such a movement as this is the omen of added victories. Civil service reform is honesty in politics, because it shuts its door, which was ajar, where dishonesty first begins to creep in. It says in plain terms, and makes its dictum effective by imposing practical rules which puts its theory into practice, all appointive offices of our Government, whether in city, State, or Federal spheres, which do not involve the carrying out of a political policy, but which are simply business administrations, must not be used for any party or personal ends whatever. The instant the appointing power so uses them the dishonest act is committed, the web of machine rule begins to be woven. Everything is preparing for the future dominion of a Tweed, a Hill, a Platt, a Croker, or a Quay. You are laying the foundations of government by a personal dictator, by bribery, by frauds of different kinds, of unquestioning machine subserviency.

To sanction the principle of dishonesty, which may seem to casual observation just a shade removed from honesty, but it has proved to be the parent of every corruption which has afflicted our American political system; which has made our American Municipal Government a by-word and reproach. The spoils system is dishonest in that its theory declares the 15,000 or 20,000 offices of a great city like New-York or Philadelphia, let us say, for example, with the millions of dollars which their salaries and perquisites represent, to be the legitimate price of the man or the clique, or the party which is strong enough, cunning enough, to gain possession of them. According to this idea, conscience, the public good, fitness, integrity are mere impertinences. The one real question is, "Are you strong enough?" You, whoever you may be, Quay or Platt, Republican or Tammany or German Democrat, to capture these offices. This is the political pirate's creed, his purpose disguised as he may. It is nothing short of a conspiracy for public plunder, as George William Curtis called it. It is the same conspiracy, the same disintegrating, dangerous principle of evil, the irreconcilable foe of American institutions, whether in New-York or Philadelphia or Baltimore or Chicago, in a Board of Aldermen or in the United States Senate. Once admit that it is right to make an appointment to any public office for personal, private, or party reasons, not solely for the public good, and you have admitted a fundamentally false principle of action, a dishonesty, out of which will logically follow police alliance with crime, administrative rottenness, everywhere dishonesty, plundered Treasury, stuffed ballot boxes, all the manifestations of bad government with which we are so familiar.

Civil service reform steps into this scene of infernal chaos and offers order and peace by the simplest of theories expressed in sound common sense practice.

When a spoilsman is put in a position of official authority to administer the civil service law, protest with dignity, courage, specifically, plainly. Such an association as this may exert in this way a most salutary influence on behalf of civil service reform.

His Honor the Mayor of this city gave an illustration of its spirit and purpose when he appointed Col. Waring to administer the affairs of the Street Cleaning Department, and Theodore Roosevelt. Col. Waring was a new broom and swept clean. He has resisted the spoils politicians.

A splendid opportunity for practical service is now open to this Woman's Auxiliary and to every other civil service reform and law enforcement body in the city and State of New-York in the attempt of spoilsmen and law enforcement haters to remove Commissioner Roosevelt from his present exalted position of usefulness. Never did any American public official stand more unequivocally for the two great principles—reform and the equally impartial enforcement of the law—than Mr. Roosevelt does to-day. His crime in the eyes of his enemies is that he and his associates have made appointments and removals on the police force without fear or favor and with an eye singly to the public good, and that they have enforced impartially a law which Tammany used as a terror to those that did well or a praise to evildoers, to the injury of the poor and to the advantage of the rich.

The issue in Mr. Roosevelt's case is as clearly drawn as the principle involved is vital. Not only is New-York profoundly interested in the determination of that issue, but the entire country is affected as well. Shall law be enforced impartially; shall the civil service reform principle be sustained in practice in the most conspicuous city of the land; or shall both fall by the open or covert assassination of their enemies? This association and its great multitude of intelligent men and women of whom it is representative can play a strong part in the settlement of that question by summoning to the support of Mr. Roosevelt a great army of public opinion.

It is a crucial moment. To work the civil service reform spirit into practice to make this saving idea, which is inseparable from the development of Constitutional government, part of the political practice of our great cities, and through them our National life, is a task which no one who at all studies the situation feels is aught but a necessity. If the experiment of our Republic is to be a success and all the immense and varied interests which hang on its triumph are to be guarded, then the theory of honesty in politics, of the spirit of the Ten Commandments, permeating American public life must be realized from the centre to the circumference of our body politic. But this work will only be well begun and its ultimate success assured when on each heart that feels rightly, each head that thinks clearly, is laid the abiding sense of personal responsibility for assuming its share of the burden. It is a work—of this we are convinced by experience—which cannot be done excepting by the joint service of earnest, unselfish, intelligent, patient men and women. Let the women of New-York to whom the opportunities of wealth, of social influence, of leisure, and cultivation have been given, lend their strength to this organization by joining it and by steadily advancing the great cause which it represents. I am willing to predict that they will not only find they exert a potent influence toward the purification of New-York City and State, toward the building of a durable municipal fabric here in place of the old worm eaten spoils timbers, which were rotting to decay, but that they will set an example of efficiency, of courageous, orderly work, which the women of other great cities, where minds are now astir with awakening hopes that they can do something for the development of moral power in our American civil and National life will not be slow to follow.

Col. Waring was the next speaker. He described how he had introduced the civil service reform principle into his department and the benefits that had resulted therefrom.

Seth Low was the last speaker. He referred to his introduction of civil service reform methods as long ago as 1881 when he was Mayor of Brooklyn. He glanced briefly at the fundamental evils of the spoils system, which he said was remorseless in its turning out good and capable men to put in worthless substitutes as a reward for party services. He said that though civil service reform would win in the end, it must not be supposed that so monstrous and wicked and well developed a system could be conquered and destroyed in a short time.

Among those present were Dr. John Hall, J. Augustus Johnson, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Dr. W. H. Thomson, C. W. Watson, Samuel P. Avery, Jacob F. Miller, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, Mrs. W. Cowdin, Mrs. R. C. Lowell, Miss Schurz, Miss M. Morgan, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, and Miss M. Chanler.

WAS HE AMERICA'S FIRST ENGINEER

Wood Benson, Committed to the Workhouse, Makes Claims.

At the request of Warden Lawrence Dunphy of the workhouse, Magistrate Kudlich, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday recommitted to that institution Wood Benson, eighty-nine years old, as a vagrant.

Benson is one of the most remarkable persons ever committed to an institution of that character, for, according to his own story, he has never used tobacco or malt or spirituous liquor in any form. This statement is borne out by his appearance. He is in perfect health, stands erect, writes a legible hand, and has never in his life, he says, used glasses.

Benson has already served one term of three months in the workhouse, where he is librarian. At the end of a similar period he expects to be cared for by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

It is in connection with this that Mr. Benson makes the claim not only of being the oldest living locomotive engineer, but the first in America ever to pull the throttle on a moving steam engine.

According to statements made by him in the Essex Market Police Court, he was born on a farm in this city in 1807, the location being Amity Street, now known as West Third Street. He worked, when a young man, on machinery, and when the first locomotive was constructed he assisted in the work, and, although the inventor was the nominal engineer on the first trip over the Hudson River Railroad, Benson claims to have been the man actually in charge.

During the fire of the Herkimer Bridge Benson says that he was the engineer who ran over it, not knowing it to be in flames. This fact he discovered too late to retreat, so, opening the throttle, he ran his engine over the blazing structure. On the train were a party of National Republican delegates bound for Saratoga, and upon learning of their escape from death, a purse of $1,000 was given to the engineer.

Officers Must Keep Their Promises.

From The Denver (Col.) Post.

It is proposed to see that at the next session of the Colorado Legislature a bill is introduced providing for the removal of any elective official who shall, after election, violate any of his public pledges made previous to election, and also providing for the adequate punishment of such representative. It is a crying shame and a failure of representative government that officials should be able to continue to hold office when they violate their pledges, and when they do not represent the constituencies from which they were elected. There is no cloud, however, without a silver lining, and such representatives have by their unwise and selfish actions encouraged a movement for reform which will overwhelm them and their followers.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—JANE MAY AT THE OLYMPIA.—A contract was signed yesterday by Augustin Daly and Oscar Hammerstein, under which Jane May, the French pantomimist, will appear at the Olympia for one week, beginning Feb. 3, in a monologue entertainment. During this engagement she will present a repertory of songs, musical sketches, and imitations of stage celebrities, among them Sarah Bernhardt. Miss May has frequently appeared in music halls in Europe, and her monologues have always been in great demand by promoters of drawing-room entertainments in London and Paris. Her first appearance in this country was made at Daly's Theatre last Fall in her pantomime, "Miss Pygmalion," and since that time she has been touring the country under Mr. Daly's management.

—MR. POWERS AS "GENTLEMAN JOE."—James T. Powers is to play Gentleman Joe in the production of that play at the Bijou Theatre next week. He has devoted a good deal of attention to training his voice during the past year, and it is believed that his rendering of the songs of the part will be excellent. He has originated a number of specialties, which he will introduce for the first time in "Gentleman Joe," during the week. The sale of seats will begin at the Bijou on Monday, and the first performance will be given next Thursday night.

—ENJOYING THE VAUDEVILLE.—Senor Don Francisco Rincon Gallardo, former Mexican Ambassador to Russia, occupied a box at Proctor's Pleasure Palace last night, accompanied by Sir Hugh Pearson, M. P., of London; Don Juan Hidalgo, former member of Gen. Diaz's Cabinet, and J. D. Prince, United States representative of the Mexican International Exposition. In compliment to them, stereopticon pictures of the Mexican flag and President Diaz were reflected upon Elsie Adair's silken skirts in the serpentine dance.

—MR. ARONSON NOT IN JAIL.—Rudolph Aronson was not arrested on the order issued Thursday committing him to jail for contempt of court. He paid the $25 fine, and that ended the matter. Mr. Aronson explains that the original action which led to this order had been appealed to a higher court, and he supposed that the appeal covered the contempt proceedings also, in that he was mistaken, and, taking advantage of the misunderstanding on his part, the order was asked for and granted.

—WALTER JONES TO STAR.—Walter Jones is going to star. He is to appear March 7 at the Broadway Theatre in a burlesque on "The Prisoner of Zenda," called "Prisoner and Defender," written by J. W. Herbert, with music by W. T. Francis. It is reported that Manager P. F. Proctor will be the backer of the enterprise. Mr. Jones made his first hit as the tramp in "1492," and he is now playing William Tell in "Excelsior, Jr.," at the Olympia Theatre.

—THE CABARET DU NEANT.—The large business that has been done by the Cabaret du Neant in the Casino Chambers has compelled the management to give additional performances from 2 to 6 P. M., as well as from 8 to 12 P. M. This change is to begin to-day. It is, moreover, decided to open the Cabaret du Neant on Sundays hereafter at the same hours, commencing to-morrow.

—VIRGINIA EARL'S DIAMONDS.—Virginia Earl, the actress, appeared before Recorder Goff in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and identified a five-hundred-dollar-diamond pendant which was stolen from her room in a hotel by George Brown, a colored call boy of the house. Brown yesterday pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence to next Monday.

—ABBEY & GRAU'S NEW COMPANY.—Abbey & Grau will not manage Lillian Russell next season, having cheerfully given her an opportunity to break her contract with them. They have no intention, however, of abandoning the comic opera field, but will organize a company of their own, to be known as the Abbey & Grau Opera Comique Company.

—"ROBIN HOOD" AGAIN.—It is now said that the Bostonians will not present their new opera at the Broadway Theatre, but will open with a revival of "Robin Hood," an opera on which they can always depend. The engagement begins Feb. 10.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Companions.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES POSITION AS traveling companion to party going to Europe; best city and personal references. Address, by letter, Miss K. J. E., care of R. Franklin, 11 West 28th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a tidy North German; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly competent; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK, &c.—By young woman by the day or week; good plain cook and excellent cleaner; good references. 261 West 35th St., two flights, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a small family; no washing; good references. Advertiser, 56 West 28th St., Hunt's bell.

COOK.—First-class, economical cook; three years best city references. 210 East 28th St., two flights up.

COOK.—By a French girl as first-class cook; good references; wages, $30 to $35. Ekerlann, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By competent English cook to take full charge of kitchen; good wages expected; best references. A. B., 61 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; best references from last employer. 211 East 95th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young German Protestant; good cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined lady of social experience and cheerful disposition as housekeeper and ladies' companion; accustomed to travel; capable manage; reference from present employer. Housekeeper, Box 190 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a managing housekeeper, who is thoroughly qualified in such work; good manager; very economical; highly recommended; best city references; disengaged Feb. 1. E. J. K., 206 Madison Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged woman to do general housework, will go short distance in country; good washer and ironer; good bread baker; good reference. 138 West 19th St.; rear, top floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As first-class French lady's maid; age, 28; just arrived from London; speaks English fluently; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good references. L. C. Milot, Box 402 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl; good dressmaker. 409